

77
THE

GENERAL LIBRARY,
UNIV. OF MICH.
MAR 30 1908

Library Journal

CHIEFLY DEVOTED TO

Library Economy and Bibliography

MARCH, 1908

VOL. 33. NO. 3

NEW YORK: PUBLICATION OFFICE, 298 BROADWAY

LONDON: SOLD BY KEGAN PAUL, TRENCH, TRÜBNER & CO., DRYDEN HOUSE,
43, GERRARD STREET, SOHO, W.

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, \$4.00.

MONTHLY NUMBERS, 35 cts

Price to Europe, or other countries in the Union, 16s. per annum. Single numbers, 1s. 6d.

Entered at the Post-Office at New York, N. Y., as second class matter. R. R. BOWEN, Publisher

London Agency for American Libraries

EDW. G. ALLEN & SON, Ltd.,

KING EDWARD MANSIONS, 14 GRAPE STREET,
SHAFTESBURY AVENUE, LONDON, W. C.

Special Notice to Librarians.

British Catalogues of New and Old Books posted by every mail.

Books sent by Mail, Parcel, or as Heavy Consignments.

Advance Auction Catalogues of Rare Book Sales.

Newspapers, Scientific Serials and Periodicals supplied promptly by mail or otherwise.

Librarians who require Books from Great Britain are advised to lose no time in stocking their shelves.

British published Books are becoming daily scarcer, owing mainly to the enormous increase of Public Libraries, Wealthy Collectors, and the widely spreading demand for British published Books.

The following opinion was received from a Librarian:

"For some five or six and thirty years you have given us a service which in point of intelligence, accuracy and promptness could not in my opinion be surpassed. We have never had occasion to correct an account or to complain of delay. The various duties of collecting blue-books, pamphlets, continuations, rare books, etc., and of binding and shipping, have been discharged with energy, rapidity and economy. Your advice has always been sound and to our advantage; and I must add that my most cordial acknowledgment is due to you for your constant patience and courtesy in the tasks I have so often gratuitously imposed on you—in *re*, case of public men visiting London and requiring assistance and advice. Wishing you every success in your affairs."

EDW. G. ALLEN believes that he may fairly claim to be a Benefactor to the Intellectual Life of America, having, during his long experience of Library Work, shipped to American Libraries over three million Books.

1856-1908.

The Library Journal

VOL. 33. NO. 3. MARCH, 1908


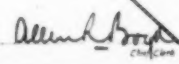
Contents

	PAGE		PAGE
EDITORIALS	81	AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION	102
Atlantic City meeting and American Library Institute		The Minnetonka conference	
The copyright status.		Executive Board	
Postal legislation		Publishing Board	
Workingmen in libraries		STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS	105
Shop-lists for libraries.		Connecticut	
Mr. Anderson's appointment to New York		District of Columbia	
Mr. Carnegie's gift to Miss Haines		Massachusetts	
FACTORY STATIONS.— <i>Aniela Poray</i>	83	LIBRARY CLUBS	107
CIRCULATION OF SINGLE NUMBERS OF PERIODICALS.— <i>Edna M. Sanderson and Elizabeth M. Smith</i>	86	Chicago	
THE LIBRARY MILITANT: A DRAMA IN BLANK VERSE.— <i>Elizabeth M. Smith and Lucy E. Fay</i>	95	Iowa City	
BYRN MAWR COLLEGE. (Poem.)— <i>John Russell Hayes</i>	97	Pennsylvania	
CONTRIBUTIONS TO A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF PERSIUS	98	Twin City	
REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS.— <i>A. R. Hassel</i>	98	LIBRARY SCHOOLS AND TRAINING CLASSES	108
INDUSTRIAL POSSIBILITIES OF SOUTHERN LIBRARIES.— <i>W. F. Yust</i>	9	Drexel Institute	
INDUSTRIAL POSSIBILITIES OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES	100	New York State	
BOOKS FOR MEN IN SHOPS	100	Pratt Institute	
MARYLAND STATE LIBRARIANSHIP	101	Simmons College	
ARE REVIEWS RELIABLE?— <i>Lawrence J. Burpee</i>	101	University of Illinois	
AMERICAN LIBRARY INSTITUTE	102	Winona Technical Institute	
		Wisconsin	
		LIBRARY ECONOMY AND HISTORY	111
		Periodicals	
		American libraries	
		Foreign libraries	
		Miscellaneous	
		GIFTS AND REQUESTS	116
		LIBRARIANS	117
		CATALOGING AND CLASSIFICATION	118
		BIBLIOGRAPHY	119
		NOTES AND QUERIES	120
		LIBRARY CALENDAR	120

INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

	PAGE		PAGE
Allen (Edw. G.) & Son	inside front cover	Klip Binder	xlvi
A. L. A. Publishing Board	xlvi	Library Journal Subscriptions	xlvi
American News Company	xlvi	Library Supplies (Dealers in)	xlvi
Baker & Taylor Company	xlvi	Lewdermilk (W. H.) & Co.	xlvi
Baker's Great Book Shop	xlvi	McClurg (A. C.) & Co.	xlvi
Books Wanted	xlvi	McDevitt-Wilson Co.	xlvi
Booksellers (Directory of)	xlvi	Maine Coast Romances	xlvi
Brockhaus (F. A.)	xlvi	Paul (Kegan), Trench, Trübner & Co.	xlvi
Ditson (Oliver) Company	xlvi	Publishers' Weekly Office	xlvi
Engineering News Publishing Co.	xlvi	Putnam's (G. P.) Sons	xlvi
Gaylord Brothers	xlvi	Schirmer (G.)	xlvi
Harrassowitz (Otto)	xlvi	Scribner's (Charles Sons)	xlvi
Havens (R. R.) Co.	xlvi	Sotheran (H.) & Co.	xlvi
Higgins (Charles M.) & Co.	xlvi	Stevens (B. F.) & Brown	xlvi
Italian Books, F. Tocci	xlvi	Tice & Lynch	xlvi
Jenkins (W. R.) Company	xlvi	Wanamaker (John)	xlvi

RETURN THIS ORDER WITH YOUR BILL WHEN RENDERED

 2788 ORDER No. 2788	LIBRARY OF CONGRESS OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK Washington, D. C., January 6, 1908, 190
Gaylord Bros. Syracuse, New York	
Please furnish this Office the following articles and charge them to "CONTINGENT EXPENSES," LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.	
Smithsonian Deposits:	
300 Gaylord's pamphlet binders, Scotch gray or green card board, 1-2" (width) back, size 7 x 10 inches, gray silk ad- hesive, at \$7.75 per 100, \$11.25	
Express or freight prepaid to Library of Congress.	
<div style="text-align: right;">  Chief Clerk </div>	
BILLS MUST BE RENDERED MONTHLY	

CUT OFF ON THIS LINE

GAYLORD BROS., Syracuse, N. Y.

Send me, without charge, samples of your Pamphlet
 Binders for magazines, etc.

Name

City

State

IN FIVE VOLUMES

Sylvester's Maine Coast Romances

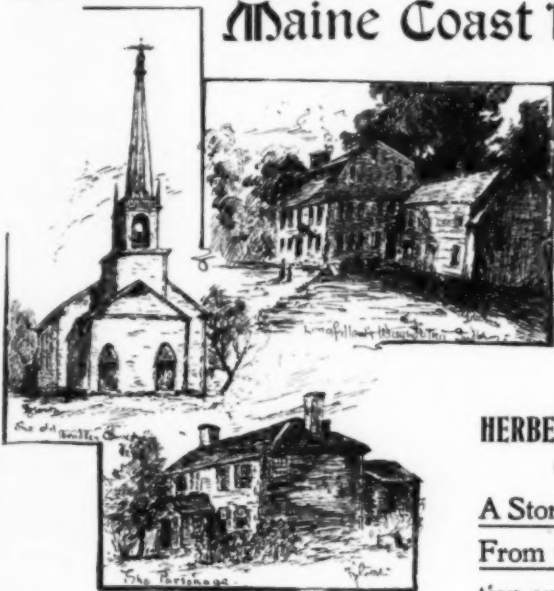


ILLUSTRATION FROM VOL. I.

Titles:

Casco Bay,
Old York,
Sokoki Trail,
Pemaquid,
Land of
St. Castin

By

HERBERT M. SYLVESTER

Of the Boston Bar

A Story of the Lean Days
From the Earliest Occupa-
tion and Discovery to 1690

Over 700 Pen Drawings of Old Houses and Historic Places by the Author

Style, De Luxe. Gilt Top. Uncut. Bound in Silk. Rubricated Title-page.
Paper Label. $6\frac{1}{4} \times 9\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Extra wide margins.
Cameo plate paper. Printed from face type.

ABSOLUTELY ONLY 925 COMPLETE SETS

No library is complete without it. It is an acquisition for the booklover or collector.

The President of the Maine Historical and New England Genealogical and Historical Societies writes the introduction to this notable work—notable for its timeliness, historic accuracy, and inimitable style.

"Profusely illustrated with pen-and-ink sketches by the author—for Mr. Sylvester is equally skilful with pen and pencil. Typographically, it is a book should be, and as the edition is limited, it will be eagerly sought for by collectors."

—*Boston Transcript.*

"A story the student of history and the romanticist find worthy of careful attention."

—*Boston Advertiser.*

"Rich in Maine lore."—*Boston Herald.*

"The work is most delightful in treatment; the style captivating—a mingling of history and romance in a masterly way."—*Bangor Commercial.*

"In years to come when the searcher for tradition and for local color of romantic history shall seek a source of inspiration, he will go, we doubt not, to the fascinating volumes of Herbert Milton Sylvester, which are now being issued under the general title of 'Maine Coast Romances.' . . . Mr. Sylvester is, we are quite sure, the one man in Maine to-day to whom this work could be trusted."

—*Lewiston (Me.) Journal.*

Kate Douglas Wiggin:

"Delicate and charming literary workmanship."

Hon. William P. Frye:

"I can commend it to the public without any hesitation."

Extract from a letter from

General Joshua L. Chamberlain:

"You give us history, not as a dry compilation, but as wholesome literature, with artistic form and color."

Lieut. Com. Peary:

"The missing link in the Pioneer Story of Maine."

The work will be sent any Library for examination upon application. Descriptive circular sent on application.

Address

Maine Coast Romance

HARRISON, MAINE

American Library Association Publishing Board

34 NEWBURY STREET,

BOSTON



A. L. A. BOOKLIST

Volume 4 begins with the January number. Send \$1.00 for one year's subscription, or 15 cents for a single copy. It is an annotated list of the current books suitable for small libraries, and forms a supplement to the A. L. A. Catalog with helps for the catalogers.

PRINTED CATALOG CARDS

Old South leaflets, vol. 1-7	\$ 2.95
Cards for vol. 7 only	50
Smithsonian Reports 1886-1905	10.60
Warner Library	6.00
Reed's Modern Eloquence	5.00
Annals of American Academy	5.88

The Publishing Board is prepared to print catalog cards for the 8 volumes of the **International Congress of Arts and Sciences**, St. Louis, published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., also for the **modern dramas** which appear in **Poet Lore**. Libraries wishing to purchase such cards, if issued, at the rate of 75c. per 100 cards, are requested to report to the Secretary of the Publishing Board.

FOREIGN BOOK LISTS

Intended to aid librarians in selecting suitable books in foreign languages. Annotations in English, with information about buying.

No. 2. HUNGARIAN BOOKS 15 CENTS

Compiled by MISS J. M. CAMPBELL, of the Passaic Public Library.

No. 1. GERMAN BOOKS 50 CENTS

Compiled by MISS EMMA GATTIKER, for the Wisconsin Free Library Commission.

Send for a full Circular of A. L. A. Publications

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

VOL. 33

MARCH, 1908

No. 3

THE Atlantic City meeting of 1908 must go upon record as especially satisfactory. A large attendance, interesting program, perfect weather and a spirit of harmony and personal friendliness made a combination of features pleasant and profitable to all in attendance. The fact that no Council meeting was held might have detracted from the importance of the gathering, but that the initial meeting of the American Library Institute brought together many members of the Council, as well as other leaders in the profession. In this meeting of the Institute there was manifest a vitality and *esprit de corps* that seem to indicate a future usefulness for this body that will entitle it to prominence, provided always that it does not detract from the importance and value of the existing library organizations. Reports of the proceedings are deferred to the next issue of the JOURNAL, that they may be in official form.

THE copyright question rests in *statu quo*, but now that the Supreme Court has decided the so-called "canned music" case, it became necessary for the Committees on Patents to give further hearings, which are planned for March 26, 27 and 28. There have been introduced and referred to these committees two pairs of bills, representing primarily the division of opinion on the mechanical music issue. The Kittredge and Barchfeld bills unfortunately contain a further restriction of the importation privileges of libraries which invites the opposition of librarians and will receive the protest of the A. L. A. Committee on Federal Relations, in accordance with the instruction of the Council, directing the committee to protest "against any less liberal provisions as regards libraries than the bill reported by the Committees on Patents of the last Congress." This further restriction formulates the compromise between librarians and publishers suggested by Mr. Cutter at the Astor Place conference, but afterward withdrawn and opposed by him, permitting importation of foreign reprints of a book by an American author only in case the American edition cannot be supplied by the American publisher or copyright proprietor. This ex-

ception was not specially emphasized by American authors, and it was understood that it was dropped from the bill as reported because the Treasury officials considered it unworkable. With the exception of this clause all four bills leave the library matter as it was left in the compromise of the last session, but it is probable that the revived restriction will be dropped from the bill without controversy.

IN reference to desired postal matters the adoption of the report of the Postal Commission of senators and representatives will greatly better the organization of the department and permit better facilities in the future, though it would not affect reduced rates. The library post bill, introduced by Senator Lodge and Mr. Lawrence, providing for a one-cent-a-pound rate for library books, is on the calendar of both houses, and recommendations should be addressed to Senator Penrose and Representatives Jesse Overstreet, the respective chairmen of the Post-Office Committees. The likelihood of favorable action on this bill is very small, and possibly more would be effected by the concentration of library opinion in favor of the measures for a parcels post within rural delivery routes introduced by Senator Burnham and Mr. Henry and pending in the House, which proper support should carry through. The general parcels post bill is meeting with strong opposition from the express companies and country merchants, and will mean a long fight, but the rural route bill has fewer enemies and there is for it a working possibility.

IN our public libraries special attention should be given to inviting workingmen to make free and practical use of the books; and the practice that has come into vogue, of inviting labor unions as such to come into touch with the library, first through a committee of inspection and consultation and, finally, through the membership at large, is one to be cordially commended. It is a mooted question whether "lady assistants" repel or invite the use of the library by men, and especially by workingmen; there is evidence

on both sides, and probably the presence of women acts in both ways. If there is hesitancy on the part of a workingman to come into a library or to ask questions because he doesn't like to approach women in his workday clothes, that is the more reason to cry out on the highways and in the factories that the workingman is invited to call at the library on his way home, even if he has not "washed up" and must bring his dinner pail with him. Why should not provision be made for dinner pails as well as for umbrellas? It is a lamentable fact that even in the Providence Public Library, with its artisans' room, with special conveniences for copying mechanical drawings and the like, workingmen have not used the modern library as they should do. In all industrial centers it should be a chief aim of the librarian to invite the co-operation of trade unions and in every way to make it known to the workingman that no one is a more welcome reader than he. When it is remembered that such a man can use library facilities only at the end of a tiring day of hard work, it should be acknowledged that no reader is worthy of more respectful treatment.

AN excellent means of enlisting workingmen in the library is suggested by the shop-list issued by the Dayton Public Library and described in full elsewhere. Its cordial invitation has the right ring, and the list of books following is sufficient evidence that the workingman can find books that will turn his time into "better money." It is gratifying to note that the trades unions of Dayton have taken hold of this catalog and purchased editions for their members. Every library in a manufacturing town should take the hint and prepare, first a list of the trades followed in its town, and then a list of the trades-unions, commercial bodies, workshops, etc., and then send out a preliminary circular asking suggestions as to books desired for practical helpfulness in the respective trades. This preliminary co-operation will usefully call attention to the library, even if all the books proposed are already in the library, and when the book-list is compiled, the several trades will have the right to feel that they have directly co-operated in the result and are, as it were, co-proprietors in the enterprise. If a hundred libraries will experiment in this direction, there

will be less reason to complain that men are not seen in public libraries. The cost of the experiment is certainly not great, and can in most places be met, as at Dayton, by advance subscription from firms and trade organizations; and if there is any surplus above cost, that will be devoted to enriching the library on these lines. Doubtless in many places advance subscriptions could be gotten for books also, but it is perhaps better policy to emphasize the public character of a library by refraining from asking for private subscriptions, even to this good end.

THE recent appointment of Mr. Anderson as assistant director of the New York Public Library is of wide interest to the library profession, and should prove a strong factor in the further development of the library system of New York City. Following closely upon the publication of Dr. Billings' last report, it tends to give even a further realization of the penetration and judiciousness with which he has administered the great organization of which for the past twelve years he has been guardian. While dealing with present problems as numerous as they are complex, Dr. Billings has still had his fingers upon the pulse of the future, and the profession owes one more debt to his wisdom in his provision for so able a lieutenant and one so admirably equipped as Mr. Anderson for furthering the effectiveness of the New York Public Library.

THE editor takes great pleasure in announcing that Mr. Andrew Carnegie has again recognized effective personal work done in the library field by the gift of a yearly pension to Miss Helen E. Haines as an acknowledgment of her far-reaching work in the cause of libraries. This action of Mr. Carnegie's was taken without Miss Haines' knowledge, word being received by her in Saranac as to its effect, early in March. Though the editor regrets, more than all the friends Miss Haines has made by her exceptional editorial and social gifts, that broken health makes it necessary for her to resign her position as managing editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL, and to live in another climate, yet he now feels that the outlook for her is brightened by Mr. Carnegie's generosity, and that in time she will be restored to health and may again be able to give of her efficiency to library progress, though in new fields.

FACTORY STATIONS*

BY ANIELA PORAY, *Detroit (Mich.) Public Library*

BEFORE library work at factories is actually begun it is well to have the most important features of it decided upon. There are two distinct types of problems to deal with in connection with it—the library problems and the factory problems. The former includes the important question whether the library shall establish deposit stations or delivery stations.

By deposit stations I mean a collection of books sent to the factory for from three to five months, the books to be issued there on certain days, under the same rules and regulations as at the main library. As a rule the readers have access to the shelves. After the period agreed upon expires the first deposit is returned to the library and a new one is sent in its place.

At the delivery stations there are no books, the library supplies in their place a full set of catalogs and call lists. The factory readers fill out their requests for the books wanted; on a certain day a library assistant calls for these requests and takes them, together with the library cards of the applicants, to the central library. The books that are in are charged on the cards and returned to the factory; in case a book asked for is out, the applicant must wait until the library assistant makes her weekly or semi-weekly call. It is not always wise to substitute another book, for the choice of the library assistant may not be satisfactory to the reader.

Each system has its drawbacks; but judging from our experience, the deposit stations seem to be the more practical. The chief argument in favor of delivery stations is the fact that the reader may select any book from the catalog, thus the contents of the entire library are at his disposal; while in the deposit station he is supposed to be limited to the 200 or 300 books comprising the deposit collection. We supply, however, the catalogs as well as the books, and any book

may be selected and brought by the assistant on her next trip to the factory. Besides, when a book cannot be loaned to the factory for the usual three to five months because of its popularity, and the factory readers are asking for it, I charge the book to myself and reissue it to the person who wanted it. This applies only to non-fiction books for which there are no reserve postals.

In our experience this plan has worked quite well thus far; of course, if the requests were too numerous the carrying of books would have to be abandoned in favor of more suitable mode of delivery. The worst feature of this scheme is the fact that the books which would be of the greatest value to the factory readers are very often those that are much in demand at the central library. We had an illustration of this at the Cadillac Motor Car Co. The factory readers wanted everything they possibly could get on motor cars; in the meantime, the demand for books on this subject at the central library was so large that there were no books left on the shelves. The deposits are changed quite frequently and I do not think that this system limits to any great extent the choice of books of our factory readers.

The next thing to be considered is the supply of books, or rather, the source of it. If a library is so exceptionally fortunate as to possess an income adequate to its needs, I would urge the purchase of new books, or new copies for each of the stations. New, clean, attractive looking books tempt the eye. Books in fresh bindings are invariably selected in preference to those in soiled covers. When the library finances do not permit the purchase of new books, the duplicate copies from the central library are used to supply the factory stations. We compromised by supplying some old copies with a fair sprinkling of new ones. In instances where books were purchased specially for the factories, the word "special" is stamped across the inside label, indicating that this book belongs

*Read before the Michigan Library Association in 1907.

to the factory collection. There is a card author entry for each of these books with the initial of the factory written in pencil in the upper right-hand corner; these initials are changed when the books are sent to another factory. Special books are interchanged between the factories, while the used duplicates from the central library are checked off on their return and put back in circulation. When a non-fiction book of which we have only one copy is sent to the factory, a piece of cardboard about 5 x 9 is put in its place. On this card is noted the book number, date when the book was loaned and the name of the factory. If a book is called for to any extent at the central library we recall it and put it back in circulation.

When the matter of deposit or delivery stations is decided upon, as well as the source of the supply of books for the factories, the most important library problems are disposed of. The factory phase of this work is to create a demand which the library must be ready to supply.

Before I called on any of the manufacturers I must confess that I had the worst case of stage fright I ever experienced. After my call I realized that they were not at all formidable people. My experience with them has been most fortunate; except in one instance I have met with unflinching courtesy and kindness. They were never too busy to listen, and as a body they show far more appreciation of our efforts to reach their working people than they are generally given credit for. Still it is well to remember that no matter how much they may be interested in our work of library extension they are business men whose time is exceedingly limited. The entire scheme in its minutest details must be tabulated in one's mind and stated in as few words as possible, and there must not be an answer lacking to any of the questions asked. If an average manufacturer who is at all sympathetic to our work of library extension can be convinced that he has some space in his already crowded factory which could be used for library purposes, everything else is a mere detail. In one case we waited several months until an annex was built and then established a library station.

We had some cards printed, about 11 x 14,

calling attention of the working people that library cards will be issued to the applicants. These posters were hung in prominent places throughout the shop. Sometimes a manager would speak to his employees during the noon hour, telling them of our work, commending it. I was usually there to issue the cards. Occasionally I left them with a member of the office staff whose name was inserted in the blank space of our advertising card. After the application blanks were stamped with the name of the firm as a surety they were mailed to the main library to be verified. If the applicant had no previous card we issued him one, which entitled him to take books from the factory, any of our branches, or the central library.

There are three duties incumbent upon the manufacturer who has a library station in his factory: he provides bookcases or shelves, bears the cost of transportation of the books, and becomes surety for his employees while they are in his employ, his obligations ceasing when they leave. The library provides the timekeeper with a set of cards giving the name of the card holder, the card number, and the date of issue. The timekeeper consults this record when some one leaves the employ, and if there is a library card issued to this person it must be returned free of charges before he is paid in full. Thus far we have had one book lost and paid for by the card holder.

In the past occasionally some one from the office staff was appointed acting librarian. But unless there is a so-called "welfare worker" in the shop, whose duty it is to look after the personal welfare of the working people, it would be far preferable to have a library assistant attend to the library work. We tried both experiments and the latter is far more satisfactory. No matter how willing any one may be, to do this means additional duties that are new, unfamiliar and must be learned. Working men and women have enough to do, and additional duties will sooner or later pall upon them. "If you want the work done well, do it yourself." Mr. Finck, of the W. M. Finck Manufacturing Co., donated two bookcases and established a library almost in the center of an immense dining-room. The place is admirably lighted and ventilated. Books are issued

every Wednesday and Saturday, from 11:30 to 12:30. During the winter months the library is the center of great activity; the table where the books are issued is at times surrounded five deep. The assistant must be able to answer questions, return and charge the books, issue cards, all at the same time. But no one can find better-natured people than our factory readers. The deposit station at the Burroughs Adding Machine Co. is in a large, well-furnished rest room. The assistant forewoman helps to return the books, while the library assistant issues them. The library is open every Friday, 11:30 to 12:30. At Hamilton Carhart's we have a large circulation of foreign books, owing to the great number of German and Polish employees. Miss Walsh, who has charge of the welfare work, keeps the library open every day during the working hours, and renders excellent service. The charging system is the same as in the central library, the card holders being subject to all the rules and regulations governing the library patrons in general.

We had our ups and downs in this work. We had to withdraw two deposits, one owing to the transient nature of the workingmen, who would apply for a card one week and surrender it the next. The other at one time was our banner station, leading all the others in circulation; a change in the management did not result favorably to the interests of our work. The new manager was not only out of sympathy, but was positively hostile. The growth of the library work in the factory depends largely upon the management, and its ultimate success is in the harmonious co-operation of the manufacturers and the library. Both of these factory stations were in the charge of a librarian appointed from the office staff, and although I have no doubt they did their best, still, I repeat again "Do it yourself." It is a significant fact that I find the percentage of workingmen and girls who have library cards exceedingly small. Factory deposit stations do not merely bring books to those who are already users of the library, but rather create a demand for books among those who have hitherto deprived themselves unconsciously of the blessing of good reading. I was surprised to find such a large number of people to whom the library was an unknown institution. And they are

not all foreigners. Over and over again I had to repeat "absolutely no charges for books and cards."

A library worker doing this work must be like a skillful angler dangling a bait; not too insistent upon its being taken, but shrewd enough to have the bait too tempting to resist. While in the factory she must be an organic part of it, not merely with the working people, but one of them; not friendly to them, but rather their friend. And then, she must know something of every book on the shelves. If a reader wants something sad and lachrymose, it would be fatal to one's reputation to suggest the "Virginian" or "Helen's babies." When a young woman asks for a good love story it will never do to recommend Dickens, or even Scott, and insist that either of the two is infinitely better than some novel in modern setting by a modern author. From a literary point of view we may be right, but we ought to cater to her taste to some extent so far as it is not unwholesome.

Nine-tenths of our factory readers are girls, and the question what they should read has often been discussed. Every one engaged in library work must admit that there is a wide discrepancy between our idea of what the people should read and what they actually will read. In selecting the books for a factory station it is well to bear in mind the homely saying that "you can bring a horse to the water, but you cannot make him drink it." There is no doubt that both men and women prefer fiction to other classes of literature, but this predilection for the romantic literature is not confined to factory readers alone. It is the spirit of the age. The large percentage of fiction read in every library, notwithstanding all the efforts to the contrary, proves that it is almost useless to struggle against it. Some day the pendulum will swing back and the public will clamor for some other class of reading.

Magazines like *Harper*, *Century*, *Scribner* and *McClure's* make excellent substitutes for novels. There is a sufficient amount of fiction in every one to make them interesting, and still the non-fiction looks attractive, with good illustrations telling part of the story, and tempts the reader to go on, read the rest and find out all about it. Some girls

tire eventually of the hairbreadth escapes and the imaginary kingdoms with beautiful princesses waiting to be rescued by some gallant American. We watch for this, it is our opportunity, and we try to make the most of it. But it is useless to attempt to dictate even in the gentlest manner to our factory readers what they should read.

There is no doubt that the influence of this work will be in time felt at the factories. There are now a few girls who are studying the English language with a grim determination to know something about it, and you must remember that the time for their studies comes after a long day of hard work. The desire to use better language is almost universal among the girls, who frequently ask for books on this subject. As a body the factory girls are happy, cheerful and large-hearted. Many of them are gentle-voiced, well bred, innately refined girls, who are trying hard to keep step in the universal march towards better and higher things of life. I do not say that they possess all the virtues under the sun; in common with the rest of the children of our great human family they have their faults, but they have also their virtues. If you know them well, know them intimately, you will realize that their strong points outweigh the weak. It may not be out of place to mention here, that I hear far more slang in a car filled with the high-school boys and girls on their way home than in any of the factories.

Occasionally I am asked for books on domestic science; this spring there was much demand for books on gardening. Biographies are sometimes asked for, irrespective of the subject. They want to know about men and women whose lives were spent in doing things instead of dreaming them. No matter if it is fiction, history or biography, there must be plenty of action in it. I do not say that the percentage of non-fiction reading is large; I realize that many will continue to read novels exclusively, but the novels provided by the Detroit Public Library are good and wholesome, even if they are not always considered the best literature from our point of view.

For the sake of reports and statistics it may sound well to say that certain factories were supplied with books on philosophy, sociology, science, etc. But will they be read or will they serve merely as a monument to good intentions? It is not enough to supply books; the fact that they are standing in some corner forgotten and unread does not mean library work in the factories. Their material presence is of little value, unless they are read. Books that are never opened will not prove very important factors in the lives of our workmen and women. Better a good, wholesome novel, wept over, or laughed over and enjoyed, than the best book written of which after the first twenty pages the reader will tire and leave it unread. Do not let us aim too high, lest we fail to hit the mark.

CIRCULATION OF SINGLE NUMBERS OF PERIODICALS

By EDNA M. SANDERSON and ELIZABETH M. SMITH, *New York State Library School*

THIS investigation was undertaken at the request of the LIBRARY JOURNAL. A search for already existing material on the subject, made by a library which was considering for itself the question of circulating periodicals in single numbers, produced very meager results, and disclosed the need and value of a detailed statement of current practice in the matter from a number of representative libraries. The most extensive investigation previously undertaken was that by F. M. Crunden, re-

ported in LIBRARY JOURNAL, 1889, 14:254-56. The report deals with the general question of periodicals, and is of course not at all indicative of the procedure of libraries to-day. Other existing material is an article on "Management of periodicals," in LIBRARY JOURNAL, 1890, 15:5-7, and one in LIBRARY JOURNAL, 1895, 20:174, "Making the most of periodicals" (a brief report from the Los Angeles Public Library).

As a basis for the investigation just com-

pleted, the following questionnaire was prepared, designed to cover all important phases of the subject:

1. *a.* Of how many periodicals do you circulate single numbers? *b.* How many copies of each?

2. Do you circulate the current numbers?

3. How long do you continue to circulate each number?

4. What is the final disposition of these copies?

5. For how many days may a borrower keep a single number?

6. Are renewals allowed?

7. Are reserves allowed?

8. What is the fine for overdue numbers?

9. Are periodicals charged on the regular borrower's card? Are these charges distinguished in any way from the charges of books?

10. How are the numbers covered? At what cost?

11. Does the circulation of periodicals relieve at all the demand for new novels?

12. Do you post a list of the serials or interesting articles running in the periodicals you circulate? Do you call attention to them in your bulletin?

13. *a.* Are figures available showing the cost per annum of your periodical circulation?

b. If so, do you consider that the amount spent in this way brings better value to the library than it would if spent in books?

14. *a.* Would you like to circulate more periodicals? *b.* More copies?

15. Do you include periodicals in your pay duplicate collection?

Please make any comments in addition that relate to any side of this subject not covered by these questions.

This questionnaire was sent to 68 public libraries, selected with a view to making the result as helpful as possible to libraries of various sizes and localities. 64 of the 68 replied. 12 of these do not circulate single numbers of periodicals, so that the following summary is made from the reports of the remaining 52 libraries. The answers to questions 1, 2, 11, 13 and 14 have been charted; the chart, together with the list of libraries replying, will be found at the end of the article (Table 2).

The investigation makes it evident that the majority of libraries circulate unbound num-

bers of periodicals. Of the 12 which do not, 3—Fall River, Indianapolis and Rosenberg (Galveston)—have the matter under consideration, and in 3 other cases the librarian reports in favor of it.

1. The answers show a variety of methods of dealing with periodical circulation. 36 libraries, a majority, circulate a selected list which are circulated while current, and generally as long after as the demand continues. Of these 36 all but 6 limit their circulation to these special copies alone. The answers of these 6—Eau Claire, Grand Rapids, Haverhill, La Crosse, Omaha and Silas Bronson (Waterbury)—are given in Table 2. 9 libraries circulate all their magazines except in the current numbers (Gloversville, which is included in this number, makes an exception of the large pictorials), and have in addition special duplicate copies of the most popular which circulate from the first. 4 circulate all their magazines except in the current numbers. New London circulates all numbers, including the latest, of 104 periodicals, 14 of which are duplicated. The James Prendergast Library (Jamestown) out of a periodical list of 59 circulates 43, none of them duplicated. At St. Louis all except 5 magazines for teachers, and at Toledo all the circulating magazines for two months belong to the pay collection.

Of the libraries which circulate only a small number of their periodicals, or which duplicate certain of the most popular, 43 give lists. These lists, together with the answers to question 14, brought out some noteworthy points with regard to the character of the magazines circulated. The *Century* and *Harper* appear on every list, *Scribner* on all but one. There are 9 which appear on the majority; their names, with the number of times each appears, are: *Century* 43; *Harper*, 43; *Scribner*, 42; *McClure*, 35; *Atlantic*, 32; *Review of Reviews*, 30; *World's Work*, 29; *Cosmopolitan*, 27; *Munsey*, 26. Several libraries make it a policy to exclude 10-cent magazines from their number of circulating copies. There are none on the lists of Grand Rapids, Providence and Portland. Gloversville states that it is willing to duplicate any magazine in demand except the 10-cent magazines. La Crosse refuses to supply this demand on the principle that it is not best to circulate magazines which, considered from the standpoint of cost alone, are

within reach of nearly all. The reply from Omaha states: "From experience I believe the best purchases to make for this collection are the high class expensive magazines, as the public will not buy these because of the expense."

Denver includes in its 27 circulating periodicals almost all the important English reviews — *Fortnightly*, *Edinburgh*, *Nineteenth Century*, etc. St. Louis, most of whose circulating periodicals belong to its pay collection, subscribes also for the following, which it issues free: *Elementary School Teacher*, *Journal of School Geography*, *Kindergarten Magazine*, *National Geographical Magazine*, *Nature Study*. Pittsburgh, in its list of 23, includes these five technical and business periodicals: *Business men's Magazine*, *Cassier's*, *Engineering*, *System*, *Technical World*. The report from North Adams calls attention to the especially great value in that library of scientific and technical magazines. Evanston expresses a desire to circulate *Popular Mechanics*, and such periodicals of popular scientific interest; New Bedford also expresses a similar wish. St. Joseph, at the time the report was made, was planning to experiment with the circulation of magazines in "Useful arts."

The amount of duplication varies of course with the size of the library, though even in the case of libraries belonging to the same class in size, the difference in the amount of duplication is often marked. Table 2 gives the minimum and the maximum amount of duplication in each library. It will be seen that in proportion to its size Boston has the fewest number of copies, finding the demand supplied with 6 circulating magazines, and 2 or 3 copies of each. Fairhaven, in size at the other end of the scale, circulates all its periodicals, with from 1 to 3 duplicate copies of 16. Cincinnati, Cleveland and Minneapolis stand first in the amount of duplication done. It is noteworthy that Minneapolis circulates a large number of copies of magazines like *World's Work* — 24 of *World's Work*, 23 of *Review of Reviews* and 22 of *World To-day*. On all lists *Harper* and *Century* are most duplicated. *Scribner* stands next, with often a marked difference in the number of copies taken.

2. The answers are tabulated below (Table 2). Only four libraries circulate no current

numbers. Of these, Davenport, North Adams and East Orange have no duplicates. The James Prendergast (Jamestown) does not circulate current weeklies or monthlies until after the 15th of the month.

3. This question referred to the length of time copies remain in circulation. Most of the libraries give indefinite times — "3-4 months," "6-8 months," "indefinitely," "as long as the copies are in demand." It reply, "Until the volume is complete for binding." The shortest time is found at the James Prendergast, where they circulate for one month only. At Detroit, Hartford, Pittsburgh and St. Louis they circulate for two. The remaining libraries with definite answers give periods in length from three months to a year. East Orange holds all copies, whether bound or not, for reference use at the end of a year, and lends them, if at all, for the shortest time possible. Several libraries in their replies mention the length of time the demand for a magazine continues. North Adams, Buffalo and Scranton find that it lasts for about three months. At Peoria magazines are seldom called for after four months. In Cincinnati the demand lasts for six months, and in New York six months or longer.

4. There is variety in the methods of disposing of the circulating magazines. 24 libraries out of the 36 which circulate only selected titles bind many or all of those which are in good condition, and use them, it is generally stated, in the circulating department. The following libraries do not bind any circulating copies. Boston sends them to the penal or charitable institutions of the city, Brooklyn discards them, Cedar Rapids sends them to circulate in the schools, Milton sells, exchanges, or cuts up for bulletin material, Osterhout (Wilkes-Barré) files in case of future need, Seattle preserves one or two on file and gives away the rest or cuts them up for pictures, Springfield sells or gives away those it does not reserve, Utica stores, clips, etc., Washington keeps a few copies to supply an occasional demand, cuts up some copies for picture work and sends the rest to hospitals. Somerville binds as many complete sets as possible of important magazines. New York states that its circulating copies are generally worn out and discarded. New Bedford keeps its periodicals which are to be

bound in good condition either by withholding them from circulation when they show signs of wear or by having duplicate copies reserved. East Orange, also, keeps reserve duplicates of the most popular for binding, different kinds of selected material into binding. Davenport, which circulates all without duplicating, reports that the copies are generally in excellent condition for binding; this may be partly due to the fact that the library receives many gifts of back numbers, which would somewhat relieve the strain.

Magazines not bound and not reserved for future use are disposed of in several ways. Nine libraries give them away, several to charitable and penal institutions. Newark gives away its technical periodicals after four months. Minneapolis, Cleveland, Philadelphia, St. Louis and Springfield sell those not otherwise disposed of. 11 cut up much of their surplus stock for bulletin material of various sorts. Fairhaven prepares a "handy reference collection," and New Bedford puts different kinds of selected material into binders. Cleveland, Haverhill, Madison, Medford, Milton and Minneapolis make use of periodical exchanges in disposing of copies not otherwise wanted.

5. Seven days is the time most frequently allowed for keeping a number. 22 libraries allow 7 days for all magazines. Five libraries — Denver, Dubuque, James Prendergast, Lincoln and Utica — allow 3 days only. The least time given is two days, by Brookline for current numbers, and the most, four weeks, which is allowed by Springfield for some of its magazines after three months. Six libraries allow two weeks for all but current numbers; several others (8) increase the time to two weeks after 2, 3, or 6 months. Gloversville and Seattle loan the magazines of the current month for 3 days, of the previous month for 7 days, and the others for 2 weeks. Minneapolis makes a similar distinction between newer and older issues. Portland allows only 3 days on its magazines for 3 months, but will extend the time if the magazine is not in great demand. Somerville varies the time, according to the popularity of the magazine, from 4 to 7 days. North Adams not circulating current numbers, allows 2 weeks on all others, but considers the time too long.

6. Custom seems to be against the practice of renewing or reserving periodicals. Only Dover, New Bedford, North Adams, Toledo and St. Louis allow renewals. 38 do not renew at all, 7 renew numbers after a certain period of circulation, the period varying from 1 to 6 months. Brookline renews back numbers for study and research on special application. Medford and Newark are governed by the popularity of the magazine.

7. To the question regarding reserves, 30 reply no and 15 yes; 3 reserve all except current numbers. Other examples of the reserve privilege are found at Brookline, which will not reserve popular magazines, but makes the rules elastic for others, at the James Prendergast, which reserves rarely, and at Springfield, which will reserve any at the end of 3 months. The libraries which include periodicals in their pay duplicate collection are among those which grant the privilege; Washington, whose duplicate pay copies are additional to those regularly circulating, limits reserves to those only. Davenport and St. Louis report that the privilege, though granted, is seldom asked for.

8. The usual fine for overdue periodicals is 2 cents a day; 35 out of the 52 libraries charge this amount. The charges vary from 1 cent to 5 cents. Brookline and Portland charge the latter for all numbers, Minneapolis and New London for those current, and Omaha changes the 2-cent fine to 5 cents when the periodical is 10 days overdue. Springfield charges "2 cents a day for 3 months; after that 6 numbers constitute a volume at 2 cents a day." Gloversville charges no fine, but if it is necessary to send a messenger to collect the magazine the cost of collecting — 20 cents — is charged to the borrower. There was no question to cover the point of the correspondence between periodical fines and regular book fines; 2 libraries report the charge the same, the others did not specify.

9. Question 9 deals with the charging of periodicals. Only 3 libraries out of the 52 — East Orange, Newark, Medford — have no charge on the borrower's card. Of these, Newark does not restrict the number of magazines; East Orange allows only 1 magazine for each borrower's card, but does not mention any method of determining how many are out on any given card. Of the 49 which use

the borrower's card for a magazine charge, only 15 distinguish this charge from a book charge. By these 15 the distinction is made in various ways—by simply adding "mag.," etc., to the date, by using red ink, by bringing the periodical charges up the right-hand column to meet the book charges, etc. Evanston and Cleveland use special periodical accession numbers.

10. The answers to the question regarding covering will be found in Table 1 below. Seven libraries, it will be found, do not cover at all; North Adams probably voices the opinions of these 7 in the statement that the magazines are not damaged enough, even for binding, to make covering pay. At Newark the copies of magazines most circulated are reinforced by a piece of rice paper pasted inside each cover, overlapping the joint, and a narrow strip of cloth pasted up the back. The remaining libraries are divided into those who use cheap temporary covers (in 12 cases, of paper), and those who use specially made binders which can be used repeatedly. Washington, which at one time used buckram covers costing about 35 cents, is now turning as rapidly as these wear out to temporary binding of red rope paper. Scranton also favors the cheap temporary cover and states that on the whole the cost to the library is less. From New Haven, on the other hand, the report comes that experience has convinced them there is nothing in the end cheaper than their covers of flexible American russia. Pittsburgh reports that the Emerson binders in use there often last 2 years; and at the Silas Bronson Library, Waterbury, the leather binders have been in use for 5 years and are not yet worn out. La Crosse, New York and Scranton all say that their borrowers prefer a flexible cover.

11. The answers to this question on the relief by periodical circulation of the demand for new novels are listed in Table 2. It will be seen that the majority—23—of the 36 who feel able to answer definitely find no relief. Of the other 13, 4 think it small, 2, La Crosse and Dubuque, are very certain that it is great.

12. This covers the subject of advertising circulating periodicals and their contents. Six reply that it is unnecessary. Of those who reply definitely, 14 say yes and 23 no. Several say "Occasionally." Minneapolis replies

that if it were done the disappointed people could not be pacified. Omaha sends lists of the best articles to the schools, both public and private. Newark in its special school bulletins calls attention to articles of greatest interest to teachers. East Orange posts lists of interesting articles on the bulletin boards in the reference and reading rooms, the Lackawanna station, the post office, and also sends lists to the Woman's Club. Brookline often posts lists printed in library bulletins. Several libraries mention their use of "What's in the magazines?" which is kept in a convenient and conspicuous place for the use of magazine readers. Several confine their advertising efforts to posting the list of the periodicals circulating, or calling attention to the list in bulletins or newspaper notices. Scranton displays new numbers on the new book shelves. The bulletins do not seem to be much used for the purpose. Of the 30 who reply definitely, 5 use them and 25 do not.

13. The answers to question 13 regarding cost and value will be found in Table 2. 13 do not reply to the question of cost. 18 state that they do not find the figures available. The majority of those who answer the second part of the question are convinced of the value of circulating periodicals; very few of them, however, undertake to compare the value of periodical and book circulation. In connection with this question of value the following quotation from the 1906-07 report of the the Pratt Institute Free Library will be of interest: "In January we began the circulation of current numbers of a few periodicals. The expressions of appreciation as to this have been stronger than for anything the library has done for some time."

15. The question regarding the inclusion of magazines in the duplicate pay collection brings out the fact that 28 libraries have no such collection; 3 only—St. Louis, Toledo and Washington—include periodicals. St. Louis includes all (with the 5 exceptions already mentioned in the answer to question 1) at a charge of 5 cents a week. Toledo includes the 2 latest issues; after 2 months they circulate as part of the regular collection. Washington has a few special duplicate pay copies in addition to those regularly circulating. Omaha reports that the experiment has been made there and found unsuccessful.

TABLE I.

	How are Numbers Covered?	At What Cost?
BOSTON.....	Temporary pasteboard covers, made in our own bindery.	Estimated at 8c. each set of six copies.
BROOKLINE.....	Current numbers in binders with stiff sides; others, if ragged or soiled, covered with a piece of brown paper pasted over outer cover.	Cost of paper very slight.
BROOKLYN.....	With red rope paper.....	Estimated cost of paper 1c. per square foot.
BUFFALO.....	Board covers.....	Bound, 6c. each.
CEDAR RAPIDS.....	Gaylord Bros. covers.	About 8c. each.
CINCINNATI.....	Covered with jackets made by binder. These are glued on.	
CLEVELAND.....	Gray paper cover, pasted to back of original cover.	
DAVENPORT.....	Few numbers covered with red rope manilla paper....	A few cents a number.
DENVER.....	Temporary binders.....	35c. each.
DETROIT.....	Ordinary magazine holders.....	70c. each.
DOVER.....	Covers made with elastic band at back to hold magazine. The magazines are not kept in these covers when not in circulation. Anything too large for covers is placed in a large manilla envelope.	About 30c. each.
DUBUQUE.....	Covered with a special heavy paper.....	About 5c. per number.
EAST ORANGE.....	Covered with red rope manilla, magazine cover pasted on top.	5c. each, and 8 minutes time.
EAU CLAIRE.....	Special circulating copies covered with manilla paper, magazine cover pasted on top.	
EVANSTON.....	With brown Tufenuf paper secured with paper fasteners, magazine cover pasted on top.	Not more than 5c.
FAIRHAVEN, Millicent Library	Not covered.	
GLOVERSVILLE.....	With red rope manilla fastened with Ballard Klips....	Covers, 1c. per number; clips, 50c. per dozen.
GRAND RAPIDS.....	Not covered.	
HARTFORD.....	Magazine tied into cloth case made by binder. Case lasts for some time.	50 cents.
HAVERHILL.....	Periodicals for the last six months are sewn into temporary binders made in cloth by F. J. Barnard & Co., Boston.	35c. each.
JAMESTOWN, James Prendergast.	With cloth-covered boards. Magazine fastened with patent clips.	Magazine size, 25c.; larger size, 35c.
JERSEY CITY.....	With manilla covers, front cover of magazine pasted on the outside.	Trifling.
LA CROSSE.....	Current numbers in regular magazine binders, back numbers covered with cover paper at slight cost.	
LINCOLN (NEB.).....	With Gaylord's pamphlet binders.....	\$4.90 per hundred.
MADISON (WIS.).....	With regular binders.	
MEDFORD.....	Not covered.	
MILTON.....	Not covered.	
MINNEAPOLIS.....	Bound in boards, wired in.....	9c. per number.
NEW BEDFORD.....	Not covered.	
NEW HAVEN.....	Special circulating copies are sewed in flexible full American russias covers.	About 75c. each.
NEW LONDON.....	Current numbers in limp leather binders.	
NEW YORK.....	"We use various styles of binders and also manilla rope paper."	From a fraction of a cent up to 90 cents.
NEWARK.....	Not covered.	
NORTH ADAMS.....	Not covered.	
OMAHA.....	With light weight board and a cloth back, front cover of the magazine pasted outside.	3c. per copy.
PEORIA.....	With stiff paper cover.....	Too small to estimate.
PHILADELPHIA.....	With special covers made by library binder.....	27c. each, including lettering.
PITTSBURGH.....	Emerson binders.....	Magazine size, \$1.25 each.
PORTLAND (ORE.).....	With manilla rope paper fastened with klips.....	Paper averages \$4 per year, but is used for other things. Klips cost 5c. each.
PROVIDENCE.....	Bound into a simple cover, cardboard sides, cover of the magazine pasted on the outside.	
ST. JOSEPH.....	With various covers.....	15c. to 65c. each.
ST. LOUIS.....	By a binder, which is simply a book-cover with leather backs and corners and paper sides.	50 cents.
SCRANTON.....	Side covers of No. 12 "paperoid" cut to 7 1/4 x 10 1/4 inches, are laced on with linen twine. Some of the cover pieces are used a second time if not too soiled or frayed.	2c. per cover.
SEATTLE.....	Tar-board covers made in library bindery, covered with imperial morocco cloth. Ballard steel klips used for fastening.	Magazine size, 30c.; larger size, 50c. This includes cost of gilding names.
SOMERVILLE.....	Covers of green art canvas, made by P. B. Sanford, Boston. Magazine is held in place by an elastic.	About 40c. each.
SPRINGFIELD (MASS.)...	Stabbed in boards covered with dark blue art linen, with magazine cover pasted on the front.	15c. per number.
TOLDO.....	With cloth bound covers.....	10c. a pair.
UTICA.....	With board covers with marbled sides and leather corners and half backs. Magazine fastened in with brass pins or cord.	45c. each.
WATERBURY, Silas Bronson.	With covers of flexible leather (full American russias), made by Tuttle, Morehouse & Co., New Haven, Ct.	70c. each.
WASHINGTON (D. C.)...	With red rope paper fastened on with Ballard Klips.	Paper, about a cent or two per number; klips, 10c. a pair.
WILKESBARRE, Osterhout.	With boards covered with dark red cloth. The magazine is laced in with braid.	About 18c. each.
WILMINGTON.....	With boards.....	10c. per number.

TABLE II.

	12. Of How Many Periodicals do You Circulate, Single Numbers?	16. How Many Copies of Each?	2. Do You Circulate Current Numbers?	11. Circulation. Does the circulation of periodicals relieve at all the demand for new novels?	13a Can You Give Cost of Your Periodical Circulation?	13b. Does the Amount so Spent Bring Better Value than If Spent in Books?	14a and b. Would You Circulate More Periodicals? More Copies?
ATLANTA	Do not circulate.						
BALTIMORE	Do not circulate.		Yes	No	No. Subscription cost, \$14.50 per year.	Indispensable part of library work.	Demand fairly well supplied; would increase number of copies if necessary.
BOSTON	6	3-3					No
BROOKLINE	All subscribed for (150)	1-4 (duplicates of 23)	Of duplicates.	No data.			
BROOKLYN	29	Usually 1 per branch.	Yes	Not appreciably.	No	Demand seems to justify expenditure.	No; demand is met.
BUFFALO	23	1-8	Yes	Doubtless.		Full return for money spent.	Regulate supply by demand.
CEDAR RAPIDS (IA.) ..	7	1-3	Yes	Yes	No	A feature of the library.	No
CHICAGO	Do not circulate.						
CINCINNATI	24	1-44	Yes	.....		Necessary expense to meet demand.	Demand not satisfied by those taken.
CLEVELAND	46	1-51	Yes	Yes	\$891.20	Yes; leads to the books those who would not otherwise read.	Not with present income.
DAVENPORT (IA.)	All subscribed for	1	No	No		Favor purchase of some magazines for circulation; but believe that only very large libraries can afford the expense.	Yes; but demand is met fairly well.
DENVER	27	1-7	.....	No	No	Positively a paying proposition	Yes
DETROIT	8	3-7	Yes	Probably to some extent.	\$75.84	Advantageous.	Demand fairly well met.
DOVER (N. H.)	All subscribed for.	1 duplicate of 6	Of duplicates.	Not appreciably.	About \$250 a year.	Wise expenditure.	Would like more duplicates of current numbers.
DUBUQUE (IA.)	All subscribed for.	.....	Of 1 popular ones.	Very much.	No	Pays decidedly.	a No b Yes
EAST ORANGE (N. J.) ..	All (rec).	1	No	No	No extra expense for circulation.		Yes
EAU CLAIRE (Wis.)	5 which are duplicated and 3 are not in Reader's Guide.	.....	Of duplicates.	Not appreciably.	No		Yes
EVANSTON (ILL.)	9	1	Yes	No	No		More copies of the best.
FAIRHAVEN (MASS.) ..	All subscribed for.	1-4 (duplicates of 16).	Of duplicates.	Yes	Cost periodical circulation, \$639 Cost book circulation, \$204	See 13a.	Perhaps
FALL RIVER	Do not circulate.						

TABLE II.—Continued

	1a. Of How Many Periodicals do You Circulate, Single Numbers?	1b. How Many Copies of Each?	1c. Do You Circulate Current Numbers?	1d. Does the Circulation of Periodicals Relieve at all the Demand for New Novels?	1e. Can You Give Cost of Periodical Circulation?	1f. Does the Amount So Spent Bring Better Value than if Spent in Books?	1g. and 1h. Would You Circulate More Periodicals? More Copies?
GALVESTON.....	Do not circulate.	Duplicates of 3.	Of duplicates.	Not appreciably.	.....	Same amount expended in books would not bring forth same favorable results.	Would duplicate any in demand except 10c. magazines.
GLOVERSVILLE (N. Y.).....	12; also almost any other for a limited time study.	1-9	Yes	Yes	\$203.47	Circulation of high grade periodicals exceedingly desirable.	Expect to increase the number.
GRAND RAPIDS (MICH.).....	17	1-4	Yes	No	.....	.....	Yes
HARTFORD.....	12; also any wanted for club use or study.	1-3	Yes	Probably not.	No	.....	Yes
INDIANAPOLIS.....	Do not circulate.	1	Of monthlies, after the 15th.	Not appreciably.	No extra expense for circulation.	Value equal to that of books.	Desirable.
JAMESTOWN (N. Y.).....	43	1-3	Yes	No	No	Increases the circulation.	Not at present.
JERSEY CITY.....	22	1	Yes	Yes; materially.	No	Yes	6 Yes
KANSAS CITY (MO.).....	Do not circulate.	1	Yes	.....	.....	.....	One copy sufficient.
LA CROSSE (WIS.).....	4; also back numbers of all not in Reader's Guide or Poole.	1	Yes	No	No	.....	Yes
LINCOLN (NEB.).....	6	1-3	Of duplicates.	.....	Extra yearly cost, about \$100 for duplicates.	More people served than by same amount spent in books.	No
MADISON (WIS.).....	7	Duplicates of 6.	Of duplicates.	No	Cost of 1905-1906 book circulation, 1906, \$1032.	See 13a.	6 Yes
MEDFORD (MASS.).....	All (108).	Duplicates of 4.	Of duplicates.	No	Subscription cost \$1400 per year. In 1905, \$1128	Not sure as to value; people want them.	No
MILTON (MASS.).....	All subscribed for.	1-39	Yes	Somewhat.	.....	.....	In certain lines—scientific and mechanical.
MINNEAPOLIS.....	23	1-8	Of duplicates.	Yes	No	.....	6 Yes
NEW BEDFORD.....	All subscribed for.	Generally one copy.	Of duplicates.	To some extent.	.....	.....	No
NEW BRITAIN (CT.).....	Do not circulate.	Duplicates of 14	Yes	No	.....	.....	Try to fill demand as nearly as possible.
NEW HAVEN.....	All except 20 held for reference. Duplicates of some of these are circulated.	1-3	Yes	No data for comparison.	\$12,000 yearly, about one-half of this for circulating copies. Cost of maintenance unknown	.....	Yes
NEW LONDON.....	104	1-2 duplicates of 6.	No	No	No	.....	Yes; technical magazines are especially valuable.
NEW ORLEANS.....	Do not circulate.	1	No	Not much.	In 1906, \$46.21	Yes	.....
NEW YORK CITY.....	Varying with the branch.	1-3	Yes	No	.....	.....	.....
NEWARK.....	All subscribed for.	1-2	No	No	.....	.....	.....
NORTH ADAMS (MASS.).....	All subscribed for.	1	No	No	.....	.....	.....

TABLE II.—Continued.

	1a. Of How Many Periodicals do You Circulate Single Numbers?	1b. How Many Copies of Each?	1c. Do You Circulate Current Numbers?	1d. Does the Circulation of Periodicals Relieve at all the Demand for New Novels?	1e. Can You Give Cost of Your Periodical Circulation?	1f. Does the Amount so Spent Bring Better Value than if Spent in Books?	1g. and h. Would You Circulate More Periodicals? More Copies?
OMAHA.....	19 (others after a few months).	1-8	Yes	Don't know.	.....	.....	No; demand reasonably well satisfied.
PROHA (ILL.).....	21	1-3	Yes	Yes	No	.....	Could use more current numbers.
PHILADELPHIA.....	15	5-25	Yes	To some extent.	.....	.....	Think not.
PITTSBURGH.....	23	1-8	Yes	Don't know.	Cost of magazines, \$188.35 Cost of binders, \$115 (latter last two years or more.) Yes	Yes	a Yes; but cannot think it economy. b Yes; could use 50 of each popular one.
PORTLAND (ORE.).....	11	1-6	Yes	No	Yes	Yes, so far as it goes.	Demand at present easily supplied.
PROVIDENCE.....	11	1-2	Yes	No data.	No	Consider the money well spent.	Yes
ST. JOSEPH (MO.).....	15	1-5	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes; would like to circulate useful arts periodicals.
ST. LOUIS.....	21 for 5c. a week; 5 free.	1-23	Yes	Don't know.	No	Consider the work worth while	Demand met.
SALEM (MASS.).....	Do not circulate		Yes	Not appreciably.	No	No better, but just as good.	No
SEATTLE.....	27	1-15	Yes	No	\$277.17	No better, but just as good.	Possibly one or two more magazines might be used.
SOMERVILLE.....	All (203).	1-3	Of duplicates.	No	About \$400	Yes	No
SPRINGFIELD (MASS.).....	25	1-6	Yes	No	Subscriptions and bindings, \$276 (a little less than 25c. per circulation).	Yes, unless book fund were very inadequate.	No
TOLDO.....	17	1-6	Yes	No	\$25	Satisfies a class of readers who would not otherwise patronize the library at all.	.....
TRENTON.....	Do not circulate.						
TROY.....	Do not circulate.						
UTICA.....		1-3	Yes	No	An average of \$60 a year is spent on 23 periodicals circulating 4300 times.	Yes	Yes
WASHINGTON (D. C.).....	20	1-20	Yes	Don't know.	No	Consider the money well expended.	Regulate supply by demand.
WATERBURY (CT.), Siles Bronson.	11 (also any which have been removed from the reading room).	1-9	Yes	No	In 1906 average cost each number (including cover), 25c. Average circulation, 12 times. Average cost each issue, \$0.02.	On the whole, the circulation of periodicals is no more expensive than that of novels. Moreover the public wants them.	More of the best ones.
WILKESBARRE, Oysterhout.	9	1-3	Yes	No	\$44	Wise expenditure.	No present need.
WILMINGTON.....	11	1-3	Yes	No	.....	Consider that it pays.	Yes

THE LIBRARY MILITANT: A DRAMA IN BLANK VERSE

BY ELIZABETH M. SMITH AND LUCY E. FAY, *New York State Library School*

CAST

Librarian.....	Lucy E. Fay	Meechanic.....	Charles E. Rush
Loan clerk (new).....	Elizabeth M. Smith	Bird-hunter.....	Margaret A. McVety
Page.....	Howard L. Stebbins	Englishman.....	Charles H. Compton
Professor.....	Charles F. Porter	Viola, a maid.....	Mabel G. White
	Other members	of the public.	

Scene: Public library (using the classed catalog on Saturday night; page buried in a copy of "Spare moments"; loan clerk at loan desk.

Loan clerk (musing):

I know not why it is that I should feel
So ill at ease, so full of vagrant fears;
This charging horde that onward presses,
say
Can they disturb my rising dreams of great-
ness?
Through books the saviour of my race,
ah me!
My dreams disturbed by a craven fear?
No, never!

(Enter librarian.)

Yonder walks my chief,
From her I'll get my comfort.

Chief:

Sweet, my child,
Come hither. I'd commune with thee;
would know
What motives led thee to o'take this task;
Was't dream of wealth allured? a love of
ease?

Loan clerk:

Ah, no! mankind instead I dream to save
From slavery to Duchess, Southworth,
Holmes,
The innocents from Elsie, Alger lead
By steps discreet to Schopenhauer, Kant.

Librarian:

A noble aim and one well thought on!

Loan clerk:

Say,
What need I then to reach my longed-for
goal?
What qualities?

Librarian:

Now prithee sit, and I,
O'turning in my mind those precepts fine
Which to my L. S. days were dear, will tell
Of what stuff we are made. And first, sweet
child,
A courage great that blanches not when
down
The shudd'ring line comes query bold,
An inmost searching after facts we wot
not of,
Of Brockhaus, how from him the lesser
lights,
Chambers, American, all draw nourishment;
Of Littré, Standard, Century, LaRousse,
"In bulk prodigious, price prohibitive."
Courage—ah yes, a sea, a world we need.
And patience, faith the Orloff diamond's
Found at last. Co-operation, too;
Think not the weekly checking's done as
well

By silent commune with your inmost soul;
The Conversation room is with us yet.
Good habits, too; on pedestal that all
May see, it ill befits the use of drugs,
Tobacco, gambling, oaths (unless it be
The oath that slips unconscious from your
lips

When Webster fails, e'en Webster the
elect)

And then discrimination, too, the skill
That sees the slumbering soul that may
With care be wakened unto noble things.
Behold!

In yonder man bespectacled, to outward
seeming

Studious, so grave of mien, in him
An object worthy your endeavor; child,
He reads his novel daily; nay, by twos
And threes he reads them; nothing else
In this, the wealth of man's great intellect
Will tempt his wandering fancy. Now, for
long,

My mind has nurtured thought of leading
him
To things befitting more that thoughtful
gaze

Of his. But keep your eye upon me now
And you shall see what you shall see.

(Crosses over to man.)

Kind sir,

What wilt thou?

Professor:

Stories, dame, rich, rare and racy,
Love, hate, revenge, adventures strange of
Weyman,
Doyle, McCutcheon, Barr.

Librarian:

Kind sir, I grieve.

From all these products of the noble minds
Of ages, diamonds rare of Plato, Locke,
Ideas that jostle each the other, such
Their number, you seize only paltry, mean
And slender verbiage. I grieve for that
You wot not of—that wealth you spurn.

Professor:

Fair dame,
Disclose to me the road to this, thy treasure.

Librarian (holding up copy of Henry James):

Now here is one on flowery beds of ease,
By slope of gentle grade will lead you
straight
To subtleties of logic, intricate
Wanderings in the psychologic field.
I pray you, take it to enlarge your view.

Professor:

I bow to your desire, and yet I crave
A boon, one backward glance to cast — Miss
Reed,

A favorite of mine erstwhile; her book
Lavender, 'tis called, and lace that's old—
To dilute Mr. James. I pray! One leaves
Not readily one's life-long friends; and now
My thanks for this, thy friendly aid. Adieu!
But wait! I have a thought! Such cour-
tesy,

Such care for my mentality deserves
More fitting treatment than 'twere meet to
give

To one for whom the care of literature
Were business merely. Here, fair dame,
my card.

Librarian:

Alas! I am undone!

Loan clerk:

My chief, distraught,
Not conquering, seemeth; can it be that he,
This one of sober mien proves fractious?

Librarian:

Oh,
That I should live to see this day! that I,
Professor Bones, the mighty, should pre-
sume
To dictate! Come, a maid approaches. Go!
Life comes not back to me.

Loan clerk:

Yes, dear,
Self-raised? We have it not; but Yeast!
Will't do?

Librarian:

Well done! you will learn.
Remember, patience, courage, fortitude,
Tact, accuracy, speed, and order, too,
Each thing in place to go.
From year to year the loyalty, perseverance
Of thy nature show. Be fond of children;
Contact with them will show thy will's
strong bent
For discipline. A sanguine mind, an in-
terest,
Will make thee guard thy health and
strength, willingness,
The mind alert to most disastrous chances
Of ignorant search for subjects vast and
deep,
Of mad-gone readers i' the eager, hot pur-
suit
Of Edith Wharton's House of Mirth. Such
the case;
And of th' ability to see the 'sential and the
non
Thou feelst the need, which, I observing,
Take now the hour to add: Read, read:
Fill every moment not engaged with read-
ing.
Time counts and so be punctual. A sense
Of humour get; permeate thyself with
humour;
Use all the humour thou canst; it's saving
grace.
And, likewise do you take the utmost care;

Get intellect; get accuracy and natural
ability.

*Mechanic (who has entered during the last
part of this speech and is looking through
the D. C. Index):*

Ah, here it is, 6-1-3.81

Alcohol, see also Beverages.

Is that the thing I want? No. No.

I want denatured stuff, it isn't good to
drink.

I want to find the process for the making.

This must be it: 615.964

Narcotic poison — yes, it is a poison.

This is it, but the process! Where is that?

I care not what effect this liquid has,

I want the process. 1-7-8

Temperance! Of course it is not there.

Alcohol, see also Beverages, 663

Well, here it is. I never thought to find

This fuel arrayed beside fermented wine,

Brewed beer, chocolate, cocoa, coffee, tea.

What can it mean? Oh, yes, I see. In '99

There was no need to make a place for this,

And so the old-time number serves us still.

(Enter Englishman with monocle.)

Englishman:

Madam, what should I do?

I find no indicator, no Cotgreave here.

I want to get the "Helpmate" from the
shelves

And what's to tell me whether it's in or out.

No red nor blue I see in any case.

Only a towering cabinet of drawers.

Does the secret lie therein, buried

From the public eye? Madam, what should
I do?

Loan clerk:

Sir, here's the book you want, in Chivers
bound.

You need no Cotgreave, no machine un-
sound

To show you what deep lore may here be
found.

In our great land the public is our friend

Whose wants we serve with zeal; our time
we spend

In getting to a man the book he wants

With quickest speed and on his way him
send

Rejoicing in a library that serves.

(Enter bird hunter stealthily, opera glass in
one hand, book in other.)

Bird hunter (reciting):

Hourly over the fields
I silently, stealthily, go,
With opera glass to seek
For fly-catcher, chickadee, crow.

Little of dew do I reckon,
Little of briar and thorn,
When I know that the crow and the lark
Are awake with the flush of morn.

(Elevates opera glass to eye, then approaches
loan desk.)

Loan clerk:

What wilt thou?

Bird hunter:

The robin, madam, I aspire to learn.
Closely, intimately, his heart and mind
And soul. A treatise, please.

Loan clerk:

'Tis yours, if but
One little moment you will wait. O, page!
A robin book.

Page:

The number, please?

Loan clerk:

I know
It not, pray use the index relativ.

Page:

It gives it not.

Loan clerk:

Then aves, birds! Turn quickly
Back!

Page:

Here's birds, no robin.

Loan clerk:

Read me, then,
What meets your eye?

Page:

'Tis this, fair dame.
"Grallatores — waders" — ne'er did I
See robin wade, unless it were through
grass
With rain besprinkled, deep in search of
worm.
Then "natatores — swimmers" — nay — and
yet
Perchance if robin e'er on island barren
Stranded were — escape cut off, no hope
Save swimming, dost not think that he
might swim?
"Cursores — runners" — Yes, he runs, but
still
A child can run as fast, and long — 'twere
strange
To put him in the class with him of old
Who news of Marathon to Athens brought.
"Rasores — scratchers" — anger often leads
The mildest to such measures. "Climbers,"
well
'Tis scandalous to call "scansores" such
An innocent of nature. "Perchers," yes
Perchance — and yet this "insessores" hath
A villainous sound I like not. "Birds of
prey —
Raptores," well I know this bird preys not
on man
Or beast, 'tis but a gentle creature, still
The worm that at the dawn wakes to find
Death calling thro' this voice of honey
sweet

Might call such classifying just.

Librarian:

Away! no more
Such idle conjuring — to Newton fly.
To Webster, Worcester, Standard, any-
thing,
So it be huge of bulk and full of lore.

All:

I fly! I fly! I fly!

Page:

At last the book.

Librarian:

Fair dame, the book.

Bird hunter:

The book. I go, adieu!

(Retires reciting verse as before.)

(A mad rush, after which the janitor drives
everybody out and blows out the foot-
lights. Loan clerk remains alone.)

Loan clerk:

At last I am alone!
Now sink the stars to rest. Orion there
His belt of gold now flaunts in face of
Heaven.

Into the distance sink the multitude,
Their imprecations, complaints manifold
Of books not in and rooms ill-ventilated,
And pages slow, and fines unwarranted.
I feel the gripping of a mighty destiny.
Through books the saviour of my race —
ah, me!

— What's that? A spectre grim, in form
horrific!

And there, and there, and there! They
crowd

Upon me! Avaunt, ye spectres bold!

Away! Ah! I recognize you now,
Ye fiction demons! Yes, by day you lurk
'Neath beauteous covers, borders decorated.
At night alone you dare to show yourselves
In these, the sacred walls which dream
some day

To oust you, one and all. Be mine the
task!

Be mine to bring the day when, fiction dead,
The world reads but philosophy! To this
I dedicate my life, my strength, my days,
My fortune, all! The world I'll scour;
from depths

Of baseball, football, Proctor's, bridge, I'll
drag

The multitude, until the Fate that hovers
O'er the world shall look and say,

"Readers

All!" So farewell, peace, and welcome,
strife!

To this great task I dedicate my life!

BRYN MAWR COLLEGE LIBRARY

Serenity and peace and sunny dream

Have laid their blessing on these graceful towers,

And airs august from old-world Oxford seem

To breathe among these courts and cloistered bowers.

JOHN RUSSELL HAYES.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF PERSIUS

PROF. M. H. MORGAN, of the Classical Department of Harvard University, has for a number of years been making a special collection of Persius, including editions, translations and commentaries. His collection now numbers nearly seven hundred; the following list gives the titles of books of which Prof. Morgan has been able to find no trace. In a letter to the LIBRARY JOURNAL he says: "As I am preparing a rather extensive bibliography of this author, I should be very much obliged to you if you would publish the enclosed list of the missing books, and I shall be grateful to any reader who can put me upon the track of any of them, so that I can obtain exact collations of them for publication."

Possibly there may be librarians who can forward the completion of this valuable contribution to classical knowledge.

I.

EDITIONS

(EDITIONS OF JUVENAL CITED CONTAIN PERSIUS AS WELL)

1. Venice, 1840, Hain, 12743.
2. Ex recens. Bernaldi. (Antwerp, Leu, (c. 1490)
3. C. comm. Brit. et Font. Venice, *J. de Quarengis*, 1492, H., 12742.
4. Venice, *A. de Bactibobus*, 1493, Hain, 12728.
5. C. comm. Brit. et Font. Lugduni, 1498, H., 12741.
6. Ed. H. v. d. Busche. Lipsiæ, 1502.
7. C. comm. Brit. Brixia, 1503.
8. Ed. Badius Ascensius. (Paris) *G. Rubei*, (1506)
9. Ed. H. v. d. Busche, Lips., *M. Heribol*, 1507.
10. — Lipsiæ, *Lotter*, 1507.
11. C. comm. Brit. Lugduni, 1507.
12. Viennæ Pannoniæ, (H. Victor), 1511.
13. Vuittenburgi, *Gronenberg*, 1512.
14. Ed. Buschius. Lipsiæ, *Thanner*, 1512.
15. — Lipsiæ, 1514.
16. C. schol. Murmelli. Daventriæ, 1516.
17. Reprint of No. 14, 1517.
18. Reprint of No. 16, 1520.
19. Juvenal. Lugduni, *Trechsel*, 1532.
20. Horace, Juvenal. Basilæ, *Curio*, 1533.
21. Juvenal. Venet., *Stagnini* (or no printer) 1535.
22. Persius. Antwerp, 1541.
23. C. quattuor comm. Aug. Vindel, 1544.
24. Juvenal. Francofurti, 1544.
25. Reprint of No. 20. Antwerp, *Loeus*, 1545.
26. Juvenal. Paris, *R. Stephanus*, 1549.
27. Persius. Paris, *R. Stephanus*, 1549.
28. C. comm. Turnebi. Paris, *Richard*, 1564.
29. Notæ Engeberti. Lipsiæ, 1580.
30. Notæ Fr. Sanctii. Salamantice, 1591.
31. C. ephrasi F. Ceruti. Aug. Vindel., 1599.
32. C. ephrasi Sanctii. Salamantice, 1599.
33. Horace, Juvenal. Lond., *Norton & Bill*, 1604.
34. Juvenal. Leyden, *Planin-Raphel*, 1604.
35. Persius. Ed. Lubinus. Franguerræ, 1607.
36. — Hanov. 1607.
37. Reprint of No. 30. 1613.
38. Paris, *R. Stephanus*, 1613.
39. Juvenal. In *Fickii Choro Poetarum*. Lugduni, 1617.
40. Persius. Ed. Farnaby. Amsterdam, 1634.
41. Paris, *R. Stephanus*, 1634.
42. C. notis Dilherri. Jena, 1635.
43. Friburg, 1644.
44. C. notis Farnaby. Paris, 1644.
45. Juvenal. Amst., *Jansson*, 1654.
46. — Ed. Busby. London, 1656.
47. — Ed. Juvencius. Rotomagi, *Lallemant*, 1709.
48. — — Paris, 1715.
49. — Ed. Casaubon. Norimbergæ, 1753.
50. — Ed. Farnaby. Matriti, 1775.
51. Persius. Ed. Hickie. Dublin, 1818.
52. Juvenal. Halle, 1821.

II.

TRANSLATIONS

Dutch

53. By Valentijn. Leyden, 1703.

English

54. Sat. 3. By F. A. London, 1685.
 55. Sat. 1. By Mr. Dudley. London, 1739.
 56. Juvenal. By Madan. London, 1789. (Perhaps this is Juvenal only.)

French

57. By Lagoguey. 1894.
 58. Quercetan. Paris, 1607.
 59. By Reboul. Lyon, *Pirat*, 1883.

German

60. Sat. 3. By Blamen. Wirzburg, *Rienner*, 1801.
 61. Sat. 1. By Drier. In *egger's Neu. deutsch. Magazin*, 1801, p. 120.
 62. Sat. 5. By Dühr. Neubrandenburg, 1842.
 63. By Düntzer. Stuttgart, 1857.
 64. Sat. 5. By Handrick. Torgau, 1853.
 65. By Krause. Prenzlau, *Racoz*, 1831.
 66. Sat. 1 & 2. By Nasser. In *Anthologie aus Röm. Dicht.* Kiel, 1810.

67. Sat. 3. By Pistorius. Hamburg, 1812.

Polish

68. By M. Slonkowicz. Krakowie, 1651.
 69. Same as No. 68. Warsawie, 1774.

Russian

70. By Blagovyesenski. St. Petersburg, 1873.

III.

COMMENTARIES

71. Beier, C. F. A. *Animad. in primæ sat. Persii initium*. Zwicavie, 1809.
 72. Blagovyesenski. In the *Journal of the Russian Ministry of Education*, 1870, Vol. 151, part. 9, pp. 75-118.
 73. Cantalycii Clari comm. in Persium. Cir. 1472.
 74. Fontius. De locis Persionis, 1489.
 75. Frömmischen, C. H. De Persio. Progr. Hildesheim, 1775.
 76. Galante. Codd. Magliabichianus VII., 276 & 048. In *Comm. Phil. Laud X.*, 1902, pp. 344 & 349.
 77. Hebig. De synalephe. Bautzen, 1878.
 78. Hottinger, J. J. Ueber Persius. In *Schrift. d. Mannheim Gesellsch.* V., p. 301.
 79. Kriegl, G. N. De A. P. F. Jena, 1701.
 80. Plifke. De discrimine, sat. Horat., Persii, Juv. Progr. Hechingen, 1863.
 81. Rein, A. G. De Persii sat. et Horatii epp. Gerz., 1839.
 82. Stieber, G. F. S. Coniectanea in . . . Ovidii, Iul. Obs. et Persii Loca. Erlangen, 1786.
 83. Wilcke, H. Quid elocutio Juv. et Persiana differat. Stendal, 1869.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS*

"THAT the government will continue to publish" (Rpt. Supt. of Documents, 1907, p. 18). The sinister significance of this plain, everlasting fact has hitherto been lost upon the public man as well as upon the librarian. If the former's interest in the subject were not too immediately "next" he would scorn to support the present unbusinesslike method of disposing of public documents simultaneously by sale and by free distribution. In one year the income of the office of the Superintendent of Documents from sales has doubled itself (\$16,000 in 1906, \$32,000 in 1907; p. 16, supra). If this increase can take place

*Superintendent of Documents. 13th annual report, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907. Washington, 1907. 140 p. O.

at the same time that the congressman is making presents of public documents to his constituents and the government is placing reserve copies in designated depositories, there is slight chance that a sales system only combined with regulated distribution, would have any deleterious effect on the labor interests of the big printing plant at Washington.

"That the government will continue to publish." . . . Let the practical bearing of this fact as it existed in 1789, as it exists in 1908, and as it will continue to exist in all time to come, once sink in. Wherever it does, and the gray matter is honest American stuff, the odiousness of the custom of making presents to political constituents of a product for which government exacts payment from non-constituents, is apparent.

It is legally required of the Superintendent of Documents that he account for the documents and the money passing through his office, which it is expected in time to make self-supporting. What are the returns to government to account for maintaining its free distribution of public documents? There is something amusing in the spectacle of government throwing overboard at the prow reckless quantities of the product which are hoarded with great care at the stern.

Every librarian will do well to study this 1907 report. Business methods of accounting for stock have been introduced into the office for the first time since its organization in 1895. While it is to be regretted that the installation has greatly retarded the cataloging service, it is to be hoped that the very cause of delay will be the means of accelerating in future the delayed publication of the catalogs.

The library of the office now numbers 92,125 pieces. With such resources it is a pity that some provision cannot be made for special bibliographical work. The preparation of a general catalog is such an enormous undertaking that it seems almost hopeless of realization. The production of subject lists, intelligently constructed and devoid of the flubbubbery usually associated by the librarian with bibliography, would, in time, make the need of a general catalog less and less.

The report contains an appreciative reference to the document discussion at the Asheville conference. It is to be hoped, for the good of the librarians and the ease of the Documents Office, that this may be made a regular feature of the American Library Association conferences.

A. R. HASSE.

INDUSTRIAL POSSIBILITIES OF SOUTHERN LIBRARIES *

THERE is a wonderful development now spreading over the entire South. The pro-

*From address "Public libraries in the South, what has been done, what can be done," read before Southern Educational Association, Lexington, Ky., Dec. 28, 1907.

ducts of the soil, of the mines and the factories are increasing with rapid strides. This industrial and commercial awakening has made the South rather than the West the land of opportunity. Fortunately with this marvellous material development there is progressing at the same time the work of education. In a sense these are related to one another as cause and effect. This fact makes the present a most opportune time for the library not only to present its claim for support, but also to offer its services to assist. The library must identify itself with these two great factors in this forward movement; that is first, the educational, second, the industrial and commercial. . . .

The library must come into step with the industrial and commercial forward movement of the South by making itself useful to men of business and affairs as well as to the professional man. This can be done by furnishing technical literature to those who are engaged in our industrial development and by preparing to answer the questions which they will bring; by supplying them with information on the latest mechanical improvement or the newest invention; by getting in touch with the Government at Washington, which will send free of charge to the smallest library bulletins of the most practical value to every manufacturer, farmer, tobacco raiser or cotton grower.

At the Louisville Free Public Library a building contractor recently came to the reference department with a question in hydrostatics. After some search the desired information was found. Supplying this to him promptly caused the builder to alter some of his plans of construction at a saving of thousands of dollars. It probably also caused him and others to alter their ideas as to the proper function and scope of the public library. This kind of demand and the purpose to fulfil it are evidenced in the Goodwyn Institute Library recently established at Memphis for the special promotion of industrial and technical interests.

The library must further identify itself with commercial progress by demonstrating that it is a paying investment in any community. Its influence is not only wholesome in general, but by adding to the educational advantages of a town it makes that town a more desirable place of residence, thereby attracting the best class of citizens as well as new business enterprises.

A third method of connecting the library closely with industrial progress is the recognition of it as a department of the city or town government, to be made of direct service to the city administration, as are the office of the city attorney, boards of public buildings and public safety. This feature first undertaken on a large scale by the New York State Library has recently been established in Baltimore.

W. F. YUST.

INDUSTRIAL POSSIBILITIES OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

THE Boston *Globe* of Feb. 2 printed several contributions by well-known librarians answering the question, "What can the public libraries do for the industrial needs of the community." Sam Walter Foss, of the Somerville Public Library, says: "Industrial workers have hitherto, on the whole, kept out of public libraries because of a suspicion—perhaps not entirely without foundation—that they are not wanted there. They are suspicious that they do not know the etiquette of the place. They look upon it as a proper resort for men with bulging heads, but not the place for men with calloused hands. It has taken a generation of cold exclusiveness to generate this idea; but a generation of kindly tact and brotherly sympathy will eradicate it."

Let the industrial workers know that all the book reviews and trade journals can tell them may be had from their public libraries for the asking, and we can change the bulk of our American youth in a generation from a horde of aimless bunglers to a well drilled army of artisans and masterful and productive men.

"After all this is done, if the industrial workers will not come to the public library, carry the public library to them. Make distributing stations, if possible, of the great manufacturing plants, the factories and the big shops. It will be easy to get the co-operation of the manufacturers, for they all prefer experts to bunglers."

George W. Rankin, of the Fall River Public Library, describes the efforts there made to extend and improve the collection of works on textile manufacture, engineering, mechanics, chemistry, and the mechanic arts; and Hiller C. Wellman tells of the work done at the Springfield City Library to bring technical and industrial books to the attention of men in varied occupations, by means of printed lists on a wide variety of subjects, which are mailed, posted or distributed where they will be useful. Mr. Wellman adds: "Does it pay? In four years, while the population increased about 16 per cent., the use of these technical books increased 145 per cent."

"But the best testimony is not statistical, but comes from the men themselves. For example, a textile designer declared that his company was able to beat competition because of the freshness of the designs he got from the library. A young mechanic with an armful of books said he was to get \$3.50 instead of \$2.50 per day, and that he had learned enough to get a job where new machinery is used instead of the old that he was accustomed to. Still another stated that, largely as a result of his reading, he had invented three successful loom devices and had been promoted to assistant superintendent."

BOOKS FOR MEN IN SHOPS

THE Dayton (O.) Public Library has published as a neat enclosure catalog, with union imprint, a list of books "of practical interest to men in the shops"—machinists, electricians, molders, plumbers, woodworkers—which presents an excellent suggestion to other librarians in manufacturing centers. An edition of 1800 was paid for in advance by orders from firms and trade unions in the respective industries.

Under "Machine shop practice" there are sub-divisions of "Reference and miscellaneous" books, Magazines, General works, Arithmetic and Mathematics, Automobiles, Compressed air, Dies, tools, etc., Gas, oil and heat engines, Gearing, Mechanics, Mechanical drawing, Metallurgy, Steam engineering, Refrigeration, Turbines, Strength of materials, Invention; and the other general subjects are: Electricity, Foundry practice, Plumbing and Woodworking, similarly subdivided. The second page of cover contains an index to specific subjects, and the last page a schedule of library hours and location of branches.

The first page of the text gives the following capital notices, which is here reprinted in full as an example to other libraries:

SHOP MEN, NOTICE!

Did you ever stop to think that the *opportunity* for an *education* is at your elbow? The *Public Library* with its 70,000 books is for the free use of the men of Dayton. Any man who takes a little time and effort can secure its benefits.

This list shows some of the books which will help you in your daily work.

Many other kinds of books are in the library, and a visit to the open shelves will show you what there is to read and to study.

HOW TO DO IT

You can borrow any of the books (except reference books) for two or four weeks at a time. Or you can answer puzzling questions in your work by consulting the reference books or the reference assistant any time in the day. And you can give half an hour any evening you are downtown, to looking over the trade journals and other fresh magazines and daily papers in the reading room.

You are *welcome* any weekday, *any time* from 8.30 a.m. to 9.00 p.m.

New books in the trades and sciences are added to the library monthly, and their names are announced in the daily papers on frequent Saturdays.

A blank page is left here for inserting the names of the new books.

Suggestions as to good books desirable for the library are welcomed.

Keep this list for reference.

MARYLAND STATE LIBRARIANSHIP

THE following is the correspondence which passed between the governor of Maryland and the recent state librarian:

FEBRUARY 19, 1908.

Mrs. Anne Burton Jeffers, Annapolis, Maryland.

DEAR MADAM: I have considered very carefully your application for the position of state librarian, as well as the number of letters endorsing you for this position, which, I must confess, are very strong and complimentary to yourself; especially the ones from Mr. Poe, Mr. Bernard Carter, Mr. Wm. S. Bryan, Mr. William Pinckney Whyte, and the Judges of the Court of Appeals.

From the conclusions I have reached, however, I regret very much that I shall be unable to reappoint you to this position. I want to say, however, that I have been more embarrassed in reaching this conclusion than I have been in any other appointment I have to make. You have held this position for a number of years and I must say to you frankly that this contributes not a little to my decision in making the appointment in another direction.

There are so few of these places and so many applicants of sterling qualities, efficiency and good party record who are anxious to enjoy the honors of a public position that we are forced, as we are in your case, to gratify them by failing to reappoint officers against whom there has been no complaint.

I hope and believe that you will accept this result and realize fully that I did the best I could from the considerations with which I had to deal, and that it does not in any wise reflect upon You. With highest personal regard, I am,

Very truly yours,

AUSTIN L. CROTHERS.

FEBRUARY 24, 1908.

His Excellency, Austin L. Crothers, Annapolis, Md.

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 19th instant was duly received and I thank you for the very kindly sentiments expressed therein.

I hereby tender my resignation as state librarian, to take effect on Feb. 29, 1908. Please notify my successor that I shall be ready to turn over the keys of the library and the property of the state to her custody on Saturday morning, Feb. 29, at 10 a.m.

Referring to the paragraph of your letter in which you say that there are "so many applicants of sterling qualities, efficiency and good party record," I must say that I cannot see how the appointment of another woman, and one without training or experience in library work, satisfies the requirements of the phrase quoted.

For 12 years the State Library has been "out of politics" and my application for reappointment was based on experience, efficiency and faithful service. Many states are now alive to the fact that rotation in office is more detrimental to the interests of state libraries

than to any other department of government and, hence, the tendency now is to make the tenure of office dependent solely on the qualifications of the incumbent, without any regard to the "good of the party."

Fully appreciating that the personal element has not entered into the matter, I am,

Very truly yours,

ANNE BURTON JEFFERS.

Little information is given in the press with regard to the new incumbent. The *Baltimore News* of Feb. 29 contains a note which refers to Miss Shaffer as "attractively brisk and bright of feature, and brightly and briskly attractive in form," and, continuing, says: "Miss Shaffer impresses one as being fully as capable of keeping one 'guessing' as is Governor Crothers, who appointed her, when a desire to learn more than she cares to convey is manifested by an interviewer she has a way of smiling that fully compensates one for all she does not say." No mention is made of her library experience or qualification.

ARE REVIEWS RELIABLE?

IN a recent address before the Connecticut Library Association, Mr. Andrew Keogh, reference librarian of Yale University, is quoted as saying:

"Publishers send to newspapers notices of books in pamphlet form; these are often copied without credit. A criticism of a book is often written by the author. Publishers say that prepared notices are one of the necessary evils of the day. A large proportion of book reviewing to-day is not honest. A literary journal usually pays attention only to the books sent to it to review, and makes a selection from these. Criticisms of books are influenced by the advertising of their publishers. When an advertisement is sent with a book, the book is reviewed quickly. The fear of losing advertisements restrains a journal from giving adverse notices. Publishers' notices are the work of craftsmen who know how to talk about a book without passing judgment. Notices of a half-dozen kinds of books are written by the same reviewer, who cannot be expert in as many fields. Reviewers for as many different journals are written by the same man and worded a little differently."

Much though I respect Mr. Keogh's judgment, as a reviewer of some years' experience I venture to think that his criticism is too sweeping and too severe. It is safe to say that no newspaper of the first class uses publishers' notices. Without questioning the correctness of Mr. Keogh's information, one is loth to believe that many authors would be guilty of such inconceivably bad taste as to review their own books. While the balance of Mr. Keogh's criticism may, and no doubt does, apply to the ruck of mediocre newspapers and second- or third-rate reviews, I do not believe for a moment that it applies to such reviews as the *Nation* and *Spectator*,

the *Saturday Review* and the *Dial*, nor to newspapers of the class of the *New York Post* and *Times*; and it is to these alone that any intelligent librarian will look for advice in selecting his books. It is, of course, quite true that even the best reviews rarely look beyond the books sent them by publishers, and obviously can only give extended notices to a few of these; but it is equally true that these reviews receive press copies of practically every book of any real importance, and of such books authoritative and reasonably impartial notices will be found in one or other of the reviews. It is the librarian's fault if he wilfully ignores the universally recognized reviews in favor of his local newspaper.

From personal experience with several of the leading reviews in England and America, I think I can say without hesitation that so far as periodicals of this class are concerned it is not the practice to send various classes of books to the same reviewer. Even if the editors were so ill-advised, there is no occasion to do so, as in this age of specialization a man can always be found equipped with special knowledge for the appraisal of even the most out-of-the-way books. The practice with one of these reviews (and in the case of the others it is not essentially different) is to send its reviewers, at the opening of each of the four seasons, a list of publishers' announcements upon which the reviewer marks those he wishes to deal with, the editor reserving the right to send only such of them as he may see fit. If one of these reviewers were so lacking in common-sense as to ask for a book upon which he was not competent to pass judgment, the review could scarcely pass the editor, or if by some mischance it did get into print, it assuredly would not happen a second time.

LAWRENCE J. BURFEE.

AMERICAN LIBRARY INSTITUTE

THE following topics were those covered in the program of the American Library Institute, in its meeting on Thursday evening, March 12, at the Hotel Chelsea, Atlantic City:

(1) Except in the administration of a few of the great storehouse libraries of the country, have we not reached a time when the most pressing duty and responsibility of the librarian is that of selection and rejection? And, if yes, what general principles underlie this work?

(2) Ought not libraries of a certain grade to be created permanent depositories of public documents issued by the general government—to insure completeness of collections and most efficient administration of the same?

Also the Institute held a business meeting on Thursday morning, March 13, at the Hotel Chelsea. The official report of both these meetings will be given in the next number of the *L. J.*

American Library Association

THE MINNETONKA CONFERENCE

Post Conference information

These are the plans proposed for those attending the Minnetonka Lake Conference, as outlined by the Travel Committee:

Leech Lake and the wilds of Minnetonka.—If 25 or more make applications a personally-conducted party will spend 10 days on a trip to Leech Lake and region thereabouts. Leech Lake is $7\frac{1}{2}$ hours by train from Minneapolis. It has a broken shore of over 500 miles and is one of Minnesota's most attractive lakes. There is a large Indian reservation which can be easily visited. Glengarry is the name of a club house surrounded by a number of cottages on a point of land extending out into the lake. Under the same management as the club house is a houseboat with 12 state rooms, accommodating about 25 persons. This boat makes a nine-day cruise of the lake, visiting the many bays and even going up into the rivers, anchoring nightly in a different place, thus giving constant change of scenery. Persons staying at the club house can explore the lake in gasoline launches. There is excellent fishing. The cost of this trip for those staying at the club house will be about \$30; for the houseboat party about \$35. The first 25 applicants only can be booked for the houseboat. Applications should be made to H. W. Wilson, chairman A. L. A. transportation committee, Minneapolis. He will supply circulars and all further particulars to all who write to him.

Yellowstone Park.—A trip to Yellowstone Park can be made from Minneapolis in nine days, of which $5\frac{1}{2}$ are taken up by the coaching trip in the park, a stop being made each night at a different one of the delightful park hotels. This trip from Minneapolis to Minneapolis, including everything—transportation, Pullman, coaches, hotels and meals—will cost about \$104.

Duluth, the copper country, and great lakes.—This trip will be taken as a part of the return journey for all those from eastern and central points, and it is hoped that many from the west will make the trip with this party to Mackinac Island, returning thence to Minneapolis. The lake steamer connects with railroads at Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland and Buffalo.

This will be a nine-day trip, the party leaving Minnetonka Lake in the morning and spending a day and a night at Duluth, which is at the head of Lake Superior, and one of the notable cities of the country. Here the famous "Boulevard Drive" and probably a boat excursion will be taken. From Duluth the party will spend $2\frac{1}{2}$ days in "the copper country" of northern Michigan, seeing at Calumet the famous Calumet and Hecla mines and their rock and shaft houses and

machinery. A trip to Lake Linden and Dollar Bay will show the stamp mills and smelters as well as the copper rolling mills. The Calumet and Hecla Library will be visited and a gala day is promised by our Calumet friends. A day will be spent at Houghton, Mich., where the Michigan College of Mines is located, and we are promised a visit to a mine and an opportunity to see the notable collection of minerals at the college as well as the models of many of the nearby mines.

Should this party number 75 or more, Marquette will be visited, where the beautiful shores of Lake Superior and the "Painted Rocks" are well worth seeing. At Houghton, one of the largest and finest of the lake steamers will be taken for the wonderful voyage through the Great Lakes, with stops at the "Soo," where the enormous locks are among the wonders of the world. At Mackinac Island, beautiful and historic, between Lakes Michigan and Huron, the party will split, those persons going to Chicago spending the night at the hotel on the island and proceeding by another steamer the next morning. The eastern party will continue in the original steamer after a stay of a few hours and a ride about the island. Three days after leaving Houghton, Buffalo will be reached in the early morning, so that Niagara Falls may be visited by any that desire.

It is intended to make this nine-day trip a personally-conducted one, the total expense, including transportation on railroads and steamers, Pullman berths, state rooms, hotels, meals, rides, transfers of party and baggage — in short everything but souvenirs — will be for the nine days about \$55 to Buffalo, \$52 to Chicago, \$47 to Detroit, \$50 to Cleveland.

The approximate cost of railroad tickets, Pullman berths and meals returning from Minnetonka Lake by quickest route to the above points would be about \$29 to Buffalo, \$10 to Chicago, \$21 to Detroit, \$24 to Cleveland. Therefore the actual cost of the post conference lake and copper country trip would really be the difference between these two amounts. The cost of the lake trip will be less than above estimated if a party of 100 or more take the trip, and it is possible that some reduction may be made on account of the A. L. A. meeting which would further reduce the above figures. It should be remembered, however, that the present regular railroad rates are practically what the former fare and one-third concession gave us.

To estimate the entire expense of attending conference and returning with this lake party add the estimated cost of lake trip as above to one railway fare from your home to Minneapolis and then add fare from nearest lake point that the steamer touches to your home.

Application for this trip should be made as early as possible and not later than June 1 (as lake steamer state rooms will be gone after that date) to Frederick W. Faxon,

chairman, travel committee, 83 Francis street, Fenway, Boston, Mass. He expects to conduct this party himself. Detailed information will be given in the May *Bulletin*, but preliminary applications should be made now.

F. W. FAXON, *Travel Committee*.

EXECUTIVE BOARD

Committee changes. Miss Elizabeth Griffin, supervisor of bookbinding in the Cleveland Public Library, has been appointed to membership on the Committee on Bookbindings and Bookpapers *vice* W. P. Cutter, resigned.

Purd B. Wright, of the St. Joseph (Mo.) Public Library, has been appointed to membership on the Committee on Federal and State Relations *vice* R. R. Bowker, resigned.

C. H. Brown, of the John Crerar Library, has been named as additional member of the Travel Committee.

Exchange of Bulletin. The secretary was authorized to send the *A. L. A. Bulletin* regularly as an exchange to a list of 16 library journals in the United States and Europe.

Report of delegate to Library Association. The report of J. C. M. Hanson, accredited representative of the A. L. A. to the annual meeting of the Library Association at Glasgow, was submitted and accepted. It appears in full in the *Bulletin* for March and is chiefly devoted to his work with the British Catalog Rules Committee.

J. I. WYER, JR., *Secretary*.

PUBLISHING BOARD

The A. L. A. Publishing Board held a meeting in Boston at its office, 34 Newbury st., on Feb. 12-13.

Mr. Soule, a member of the Board and its treasurer since 1901, having resigned, and a new member not having been appointed by the Executive Board, it was necessary for the Publishing Board to choose a new treasurer. The Board had appointed by correspondence Mr. Gardner M. Jones as treasurer, and confirmed this action as of Jan. 1. Under this appointment Mr. Jones acts as treasurer, but not as a member of the Board.

A. L. A. Booklist. At the October meeting of the Board it was decided to issue the *Booklist* 10 times instead of eight each year, so during 1908 numbers will be issued monthly except in July and August. The price, however, will remain the same, \$1 per year; 15 cents for single copies.

Owing to the increasing number of books to be noticed, it was voted to omit from the *Booklist* all special lists and all matter not strictly pertaining to the current record. It was agreed that in future the *List* should be more comprehensive, and should include many books which hitherto have been omitted because of cost, technical nature, or which for other reasons were unsuitable for a small library.

On the editor's recommendation it was decided to omit in future the Expansive classification numbers, as the number of libraries using that classification are few, and in general had trained workers, so that the need of the numbers was not imperative.

A. L. A. Catalog rules. Mr. Hanson, chairman of the Catalog rules committee, has lately sent to the Board copy for the "A. L. A. Catalog rules." It is expected that these will be printed and ready for distribution in time for the Minnetonka meeting. Further notice will be given in the May number of the *Bulletin* and in the *Booklist*.

A. L. A. Subject headings. The work of securing and digesting material is nearly completed, and the editor, Miss Crawford, will shortly begin the actual preparation of copy for the printer. If any librarian, cataloger or reference assistant has any suggestions to make they should be sent at once to 34 Newbury street, if they are to be considered.

Miss Crawford has lately spent three months in Boston and has discussed her plans in much detail with the resident members of the Advisory committee, Mr. G. M. Jones and Miss Browne, and with Miss Hitchler, of the Brooklyn Public Library. It is not expected that the book will be ready for distribution before next spring.

Book tests. Mrs. S. C. Fairchild prepared in connection with her courses on book selection at the New York State Library School a series of book tests for different classes of books, each consisting of a number of questions indicating the points that should be kept in mind in estimating the value of individual books, together with illustrative material.

The tests have been used in mimeograph form and have proved so useful in training students that it seemed worth while to make these available for other schools. The tests would also be useful to every librarian to place in the hands of the book committee or of those who read and recommend books for purchase. The price will not exceed 25 cents.

Cards for photographic reprints. Photographic facsimiles of rare books and manuscripts in the Bodleian Library at Oxford are often made for American libraries. In order that students may know where such facsimiles are to be found, the Publishing Board proposes to print catalog cards for these reproductions, each card to show in what library or libraries they are. Arrangements have been made through Prof. Cunliffe, of Wisconsin University, to receive regular information of the facsimiles made. Subscriptions will be received for the whole set at a price not to exceed 4 cents per title. Librarians interested in this undertaking are asked to report to the secretary of the Board.

Fairy tale index. An index to fairy tales

was presented to the Board at its October meeting, and it has been voted to print it. Libraries interested in such an index should make their suggestions directly to Mrs. H. L. Elmendorf, of the Buffalo (N. Y.) Public Library, to whom the work has been referred.

French list. Prof. J. C. Bracq, of Vassar College, has compiled a list of French books suitable for general reading. He has indicated, when desirable, whether the books included are written from the Catholic or Protestant standpoint. This will be issued as number 3 of the Foreign book list series. Price will be announced later.

Handbook of library economy. The Board received a request from the Library school round table to take up the publication of a text-book of library economy, and to appoint an editor-in-chief. The different subjects which go to make up such a handbook will be assigned to different persons, and the individual chapters will first be issued separately in pamphlet form, with a view to subsequent revision and consolidation. It is hoped that the plans will be completed before the Minnetonka meeting.

Italian list. The issue of this list has been unavoidably delayed, but it is hoped that a list by an Italian scholar will soon be available.

Kroeger Guide. "The Guide to the use and study of reference books" has proved a most useful text-book for library and normal schools, as well as for individual library assistants. Since its publication, in 1903, many new reference books have been published, which Miss Kroeger has listed year by year in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* and the *A. L. A. Booklist*. The section pertaining to encyclopedias needs entire revision, and it has been voted to issue a new edition of the "Guide" rather than a supplement. This will be ready in the fall.

The price of the old edition will be reduced after April 1 to 75 cents. Copies in sheets for mounting on cards will be furnished at 60 cents for 2 copies.

Library plans. The Board will publish this spring a collection of views and plans of library buildings, selected and approved by the League of Library Commissions, and edited, with text, by Miss Cornelia Marvin, of the Oregon Library Commission. This will be sold at \$1.25 for single copies, but a discount of 40 per cent. for 25 or more copies will be made on orders received direct from libraries, library schools, or state library commissions.

Music list. Miss Hooper, of the Brookline Public Library, has been preparing a list of music and books on music. Care has been taken in selecting the most suitable editions for public libraries. This the Board hopes to issue some time this spring.

State Library Associations

CONNECTICUT LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The annual meeting of the Connecticut Library Association was held at the Public Library, Bristol, on Feb. 5, 1908. Mr. C. L. Wooding was both presiding officer and host. His cordial welcome to their new library building was warmly seconded by Judge Epaphroditus Peck, secretary of the library's board of directors. Judge Peck also gave a history of the library movement in Bristol leading up to the erection of the present beautiful building, which represents the general effort and interest of Bristol's citizens, since the funds for its erection were all raised by them.

The business transacted at the morning session consisted of the reading and acceptance of the secretary's report of the last meeting, her annual report and the annual report of the treasurer.

The report of the executive committee on the printing of the *Connecticut Magazine* index was a report of progress. The motion was carried that a committee to nominate officers for the coming year be appointed from the floor to report at the afternoon session. Mr. W. K. Stetson, Mr. F. B. Gay and the secretary were appointed.

The chief feature of the morning was a paper read by Miss Alice T. Cummings, of the Hartford Public Library, on "The delivery desk." She had secured forms and rules used in connection with the delivery desk from about 15 libraries and gave the usages of these libraries in different lines of the work. These comparisons were helpful and suggestive. Among other things she said that the point of contact with the books of a library for the greater number of people is undoubtedly the delivery desk. The public gets there its first impression of the library. It is vital that the first impression, as well as later ones, be favorable. She spoke of the increased liberality which a number of libraries report in the number of books lent at a time. One novel, a recent magazine, and any reasonable number of non-fiction are given to one borrower at a time in some libraries, and non-fiction may be renewed as many times as desired subject to recall. Others charge non-fiction for four weeks when taken. It is customary to grant vacation privileges, with the right of recall reserved. Duplicate pay collections are reported as helping to solve satisfactorily the problem of furnishing enough fiction to meet the popular demand. The desk attendant should show interest in a person's requests, and judgment in the kind of books offered. Tact, courtesy, self-control, patience, a sense of humor, punctuality, and accuracy were a few of the virtues mentioned as necessary in a desk attendant.

The paper was followed by questions and a discussion of the subjects introduced in it.

The meeting then adjourned to the parish house of Trinity Church, where the ladies' clubs of the city entertained the members of the Association most hospitably at luncheon.

At the afternoon session Rev. Ozora S. Davis, of New Britain, gave an illuminating address on "Some studies in Dante's Purgatory." He spoke of the difficulty of reading Dante because of its crowded references to history, its inverted renderings and obsolete terms. He said, "Begin by skipping obscurities; read for the story." The Temple edition of the "Divine comedy" he recommended as a good one, giving as it does both the Italian and English.

Mr. Wooding then called for a report of the nominating committee on officers for the ensuing year. It was as follows: president, Charles L. Wooding, Bristol; vice-presidents, Mrs. C. H. Bissell, Southington; Miss C. M. Acton, Saybrook; Rev. F. W. Harriman, Windsor; Gen. W. A. Aiken, Norwich; Miss Ida Spurr, Falls Village; A. C. Bates, E. Granby; secretary, Miss Grace A. Child, Derby; treasurer, Miss Jessie W. Hayden, E. Hartford. The secretary was instructed to cast a ballot for the entire list of officers as read.

Mr. George Godard, of Hartford, followed with a report of the Committee on Connecticut Bibliography for the preceding year. The several cards received from different libraries have been deposited in the Pequot Library. The Yale University Library is copying some of its cards for books on Connecticut and intends contributing to the bibliographical collection the ones from which the copy is made.

The paper by Mr. William P. Cutter, of the Forbes Library, Northampton, on the "Selection of technical books" had the following helpful suggestions: In starting to develop a technical collection we should first look near at hand for the everyday industries and buy books on those. Home-making is the most common industry. Books on home architecture, on flower and vegetable gardens, dress-making, cooking, care of children, and the like will be read by a large and thoughtful number of the community. Let the books bought be practical until there is a call for the theoretical. For the men and boys get books on amusements and sports, for the women on fancywork, pyrography, bridge.

After home life and amusements are provided for, take home industries. Get books or magazines on facial massage and hair-dressing for the barber, on design for the jeweller, on horses for the liveryman. In farming communities have books on poultry, bee-keeping, fertilizers, dairying. Make use of the publications of the Department of Agriculture.

Those who live in manufacturing towns should have books on the manufactories of the town; if possible, securing books which treat the industry from all sides, giving the history, as well as theory and practice of the

work. Danbury should have books on hats, Bridgeport on the sewing-machine, on fire-arms and clocks.

How are you to find out about these books and where to get them? First, take Severance's "Guide to current periodicals of the United States and Canada." This gives lists of periodicals on different subjects. Find those on the industry you are looking up. Write to the editors of these papers, enclosing stamps and asking for sample copy of the magazine and for titles of the best modern works on the subject. You are pretty sure to get answers from some of them. Then write to your book dealer or the publishers and ask to have the book sent on approval. Show them to the managers of the manufactories and get their opinion. Probably you will also succeed in arousing their interest so that they will be willing to bulletin your books in their workshops. Technical journals are the best sources of reviews on technical books. Any others are almost useless. Buy no old technical books. Look out for those published first in England and reissued in America under American imprint.

How shall we get boys and men into the library? Keep eternally at the people through the newspapers. Have something brief and to the point appear every day or two, and write it yourself. A lunch-cart would make a good branch library in which to take books to the doors of manufactories and so reach the working people.

Mr. Cutter's paper was followed by one written by Mr. William N. C. Carlton, of Trinity College Library, Hartford, on "Reorganizing a library after damage by fire," and was read by Mr. F. B. Gay. Mr. Carlton's paper was a description of the fire which visited Trinity College Library in May, 1907, of the scattering of the books and magazines during their removal from the building and the difficulties of getting them together and rearranging them.

Mr. Cutter spoke of the contemplated changes in the copyright law. A motion was carried as follows:

"Resolved, The Connecticut Library Association protests against any legislation abridging the privileges of importing books, enjoyed by libraries under the existing law."

Mr. Godard moved that the best thanks of the members be extended to the librarian, ladies who had arranged the luncheon, and speakers for the entertainment of the day.

It was also moved that the place of the next meeting be left to the executive committee with power.

The meeting was then adjourned.

GRACE A. CHILD, Secretary.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

The regular monthly meeting of the association was held in the children's room at the Public Library, Wednesday evening, Feb.

12, 1908, with an attendance of about 100 persons, President W. D. Johnston being in the chair. After the reading and approval of the minutes of the last meeting, Mr. Azariah S. Root, librarian of Oberlin College, addressed the association briefly.

The first speaker on the program was Mr. J. C. M. Hanson, chief of the Catalogue Division of the Library of Congress, who gave some very interesting "Reminiscences and impressions of the Glasgow conference of September, 1907," which he attended as official delegate of the American Library Association. Mr. Hanson confined his remarks principally to personal experiences, without attempting to give a full account of the proceedings of the conference. His description of the exceedingly hospitable manner in which the British librarians were entertained in the city of Glasgow was especially interesting to those of his hearers who have attended various conferences of the American Library Association. To quote some of his words: "The opening feature of the conference at Glasgow was a reception to the visiting librarians given by the corporation of the city at the Municipal Chambers, on Monday evening, Sept. 16. All the ceremonial rooms of the vast building were thrown open to the guests, who consisted of the members of the association and about 2000 of the élite of Glasgow. It was difficult for one accustomed to A. L. A. conferences to realize that the highest city officials and the best society of the second city in the kingdom had here put in an appearance to welcome a body of 200 librarians. Throughout the week that followed the American delegate was destined to have it forced upon him again and again that the Library Association occupies quite a different place in the estimation of the people of Great Britain than does the A. L. A. here in America. Others will be able to explain this more satisfactorily than I. One or two reasons may, however, be referred to in passing. Ours is a much larger country, in area as well as in population. We are a busy people, more given to commercialism and the practical affairs of life than to literature and books. Ours is also a young nation. When its history shall extend back for 1200 years or more, perhaps a representative body of American librarians may be received as were the members of the Library Association at Glasgow."

Mr. Hanson spoke of the attendance of Mr. Andrew Carnegie, who made two brief addresses, one before the association and one at a luncheon following the laying of the cornerstone of the new Mitchell Library. "In both addresses, but particularly in the second one, Mr. Carnegie held up the example of American library and civic enterprise as well worthy of emulation by the libraries and municipalities of Great Britain. He paid a high tribute to the work done by a lady librarian of the South, not mentioning her name. Perhaps there were few present, aside from

the American delegate, who knew that he was picturing the work of Miss Wallace, of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta.

"The British librarians impressed me as readier and more experienced debaters than the average A. L. A. member. There were life and snap in the proceedings, perhaps less regard for an opponent's feelings, and more of the give-and-take sort of exchange than we are accustomed to hear."

One feature noted by Mr. Hanson was the part taken in some of the discussions by "men not librarians, but evidently trustees, or otherwise connected with or interested in libraries, some of them persons of great influence and high standing in their communities."

Mr. Hanson closed by paying a tribute to the unfailing courtesy and kindly attention which the British librarians extended to their guests.

The next speaker was Dr. Cyrus Adler, who gave a brief historical account of the International Exchange Service conducted by the Smithsonian Institution.

The association then adjourned.

WILLARD O. WATERS, *Secretary*.

MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB

The Massachusetts Library Club is planning to hold its annual meeting in June at Lenox, and to invite the library clubs of New England to meet with the Massachusetts Library Club at that time. It will be a three days' session.

The general subjects for discussion will be Library buildings, and General library administration.

Suggestions as to topics for papers or discussions should be sent to the secretary, Mr. Drew B. Hall, Millicent Library, Fairhaven, Mass.

Library Clubs

CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB

The regular meeting of the Chicago Library Club was held Feb. 13, the speaker of the evening being Mr. Hodges, of the Cincinnati Public Library. His subject was "Our public library as I know it."

Mr. Hodges sketched the early history of the Library Society of Cincinnati, some of the works of which are still left on the shelves. He then told more fully of the work of the last eight years. With the aid of the stereopticon he told of different departments of the work in a most instructive and interesting manner.

He spoke of the value of using pictures in the children's hour; and, to illustrate this, showed on the screen some views taken in Germany that were used in teaching the children of that country.

The lecture was also of interest in showing the remarkable work done for the blind by the Cincinnati Public Library.

EMILY M. WILCOXSON, *Secretary*.

IOWA CITY LIBRARY CLUB

On Feb. 4 the Library Club of Iowa City held its first regular meeting for 1908 in the trustees' room of the Public Library. The general topics for discussion this year are the various schools for library training, their aims and standards. A formal report is given, followed by a free discussion. In addition the club is working out a plan of having a selected number of the new and important books reviewed, with a résumé of the leading events in the library world.

The meetings are attended by the staffs of the University and public libraries, with the trustees of the latter. The following officers for the present year were elected: president, Malcolm G. Wyer; vice-president, Jennie Roberts; secretary-treasurer, Caroline Langworthy.

CAROLINE LANGWORTHY, *Secretary*.

PENNSYLVANIA LIBRARY CLUB

The third meeting of the season was held on Monday, Feb. 10, at the H. Josephine Widener Branch of the Free Library of Philadelphia. In the absence of the president and the two vice-presidents the meeting was called to order at 8.30 p.m. by Mr. John Ashhurst. Upon motion, the reading of the minutes of the last meeting was omitted, and the chairman introduced the speaker of the evening, Mr. John L. Stewart, librarian and professor of economics and history at Lehigh University.

Taking for his text the well-known remark of Burke's, "There are three estates in Parliament, but in the Reporters' Gallery yonder there sits a fourth estate, more important far than they all," Professor Stewart gave an interesting talk upon the main features connected with the evolution of the power of newspapers, from the days when the Star Chamber was the strict censor of all published expression of public opinion, to the present time, which is so far removed from the 17th century that not since 1798 has the United States government felt that suppression of the freedom of the press has been necessary, nor has any prosecution for political libel been brought in England since 1832.

The word editor in the modern sense of a director of a great corps of newspaper writers was unknown until 1803, and the opinion commonly held that, "No gentleman would write for the newspapers, no gentleman would read the newspapers," has not quite passed away in England at the present day. All the earlier newspaper editors in the United States were social and political outcasts, either French or Irish, whose resentment against the suppression of expressed opinion in their own country found vent in the virulence with which they attacked public men in America. To the reader accustomed to the modern hero-worship of Washington it is a remarkable revelation to read the criticisms of his policy expressed in the *Aurora* in the last decades of

the 18th century. The "Sedition law" of 1798 was passed by the Federalist party to check this unbridled expression of opinion, but was so obnoxious in its severity that it resulted in the defeat of the party two years later and was repealed as soon as Jefferson came into office.

A great change in feeling has taken place since the days of the *Aurora*. The newspaper world is no longer made up of social and political outcasts, while the newspaper has ceased to be simply a party organ, and has become a tremendous factor in political education. Some of the best criticism of literature and art of the present day appears in the public press. The function of the newspaper is that of a large nervous system which reflects the life of the whole nation.

At the conclusion of Professor Stewart's talk Mr. Ashhurst thanked him in the name of the club. The meeting was followed by the usual reception and tea.

EDITH BRINKMANN, *Secretary*.

TWIN CITY LIBRARY CLUB

The Twin City Library Club held its regular meeting on Feb. 3, the *St. Paul Dispatch* acting as host. Dinner was served in the lunchroom at 7 o'clock, after which the club assembled in the library room, where Miss Marie Hohler, the librarian, read an interesting paper explaining the work and purpose of the reference library and information bureau. "The library of a newspaper is a storehouse of material for the editorial department. In addition to the general books of reference, there is a collection of about 25,000 photographs, all properly indexed and arranged by subject, and the cuts are also filed in the reference room. Every article of news and each editorial is indexed, stating the exact date, page and column where the item appeared. While the library is principally for the use of the newspaper staff, an information bureau has developed in connection with it. One specially interesting feature is the educational and resort bureau. Catalogs of schools and colleges of every description are on file, so that information can readily be furnished to parents or students. Through the resort bureau, the man who is planning his vacation may obtain description of attractions offered by various resorts, kind of fishing, price of hotels and boarding-houses, and even time of departure of trains and railroad fare."

Mr. William B. Stout, better known as "Jack-Knife," gave a delightful talk on "The newspaper as a factor in industrial education," showing models that had been made by boys throughout the state from suggestions given in the *Dispatch*.

The remainder of the evening was spent in visiting "Jack-Knife's" sanctum and workshop and in inspecting the excellent system of filing used in the reference library.

CLARA F. BALDWIN, *Secretary*.

Library Schools and Training Classes

DREXEL INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL

Miss F. J. Olcott, director of the Training School for Children's Librarians in the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh visited the school on Feb. 14. She spoke to the students on the work with children in the Carnegie Library. After her talk there was an informal tea in the classroom.

Miss Edith Smith, children's librarian at the Apprentices' Library, gave a talk before the class on Feb. 20. Her subject was "Storytelling to children." Some of the students are telling stories to children in settlements and guilds in connection with their work in the school.

Practical work in the Free Library is now a feature of the second term. Each student spends an afternoon a week in one of the branches of the Free Library. The experience which they get in seeing the workings of a large circulating library is of great benefit to them. They also have an opportunity to work in the children's department of the Apprentices' Library.

A special course of lectures on reference work given by Miss Kroeger on Thursdays is attended by more than 40 assistants from the Free Library, the University Library and the Apprentices' Library.

GRADUATE NOTES

Miss Edith Fulton, class of '05, has been appointed cataloger in the Free Library of Philadelphia.

Miss Sara L. Young, class of '06, has resigned from the Connecticut State Library to become a cataloger in the Cleveland Public Library.

Miss Mary P. Farr, class of '95, has completed the work of re-organizing the Zanesville (O.) Public Library, and will go on April 1 to organize the Hillsdale (Mich.) Public Library.

Miss Margaret Clark Smith, class of '03, was married on Dec. 25 to Mr. Walton Kirk Brainerd, of Morgantown, W. Va.

Mrs. Mary E. Daigh, class of '06, has been appointed librarian of the Carnegie Library of Connellsville, Pa.

Miss Florence B. Custer, class of '07, has resigned her position in the Free Library of Philadelphia to become cataloger in the Public Library of Lansing, Mich.

ALICE B. KROEGER, *Director*.

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

ANNUAL REPORT

The 21st annual report just issued covering the school year 1906-7 shows a larger attendance than in any previous year since the school was founded in 1887. 44 students in the winter school, 39 in the summer school, and

eight members of the staff of the New York State Library, a total of 91 persons, were enrolled.

The degree of B.L.S. was conferred upon 25 students who completed the two years' course of study, and the degree of M.L.S. upon two graduates of the class of 1892.

The summer session, held in 1907 for the first time in two years and planned with special reference to the librarians of small libraries in New York State, was the largest ever held.

The course of study in the winter school was strengthened by the introduction of new courses in library administration and government documents, and provision was made for additional practice work in other libraries and in bookbinding.

The demand from all parts of the country for the graduates of this school, especially for men who have been trained for library work, is greater than ever before and is a gratifying testimony to its work and reputation.

VISITING LECTURERS

So far during the present school year the school has been favored by visits from the following librarians and lecturers, who addressed the students on the subjects noted:

October.—Mrs. S. C. Fairchild, five lectures on: "The function of the library," "The selection of biographical books," "Presidents of the A. L. A.," "The American library movement."

November.—Miss Valfrid Palmgren, of the Royal Library, Stockholm, Sweden, spent several days at the State Library and spoke to the school on "Library conditions in Sweden"; Mr. Anderson H. Hopkins gave an informal talk on the "Administration of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh"; Mr. A. L. Peck, of Gloversville described his recent experiences in European libraries.

December.—Mr. Cobden-Sanderson, of London, England, gave two valuable lectures on bookbinding: "The forwarding and binding" and "The tooling and decoration" of the "Book beautiful."

February.—Mr. Henry E. Legler, two lectures on the "Work of a library commission"; Miss J. Maud Campbell, librarian of the Pas-saic (N. J.) Public Library, one lecture on the "Selection of books for foreigners"; Miss Sarah B. Askew, two lectures on the "Work of the New Jersey library commission"; Mr. F. Richmond Fletcher, of the Library Bureau, one talk on "Filing systems."

NEW ENGLAND LIBRARY VISIT

The school will make its 17th annual visit to New England libraries April 8-16. The itinerary will include the following libraries and book shops:

Springfield.—City Library Association.

Hartford.—Public Library, Watkinson Library of Reference, Connecticut Historical Society Library, Connecticut State Library.

Worcester.—Clark University, American Antiquarian Society Library, Worcester County Law Library, Free Public Library.

Boston.—Boston Athenæum, Massachusetts State Library, Houghton, Mifflin & Company's Offices, Library Bureau, Public Library, Boston Book Company, Simmons College Library School, A. L. A. Headquarters and Publishing Board.

Medford.—Public Library.

Cambridge.—Harvard University, Riverside Press.

Brookline.—Public Library.

Providence.—Public Library, Athenæum Library, Brown University.

PRATT INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The entrance examinations for the Pratt Institute Library School take place June 12, 1908. The term opens Sept. 17, 1908.

SIMMONS COLLEGE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The second term of the college year began Feb. 6, after a short midyear vacation.

The advanced students enjoyed a talk recently given them by Miss Sara Cone Bryant on story-telling.

SUMMER CLASS

The summer session of six weeks, July 7-Aug. 15, will be a general course, open only to women who either hold library positions or are under appointment to such positions.

Miss Harriet Peck, of the Gloversville Free Library, will give cataloging and classification, and Miss June Richardson Donnelly, instructor in the Simmons College Library School, will have charge of reference work and bibliography. Probably one of the most useful features of the summer session is the visits paid to neighboring libraries.

Any one wishing to enter for any of the courses offered may obtain full information by sending her name to Miss Mary E. Robbins, director, Simmons College Library School, Boston, Mass.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

Miss Bertha E. Royce, instructor in library economy, severed her connection with the school in December, much to the regret of staff and students. Miss Royce was then married to Mr. W. G. Hummel, a graduate of the agricultural department of the University of Illinois (1907). Mr. and Mrs. Hummel reside in New Mexico, where Mr. Hummel is connected with the Agricultural College.

As successor to Miss Royce the school was fortunate in securing Miss Florence E. Curtis, a graduate of the New York State Library School, of the class of 1896. Miss Curtis resigned the librarianship of the Saratoga Athenæum, Saratoga, N. Y., to come to us.

Miss Roxana G. Johnson, of the senior class, left at the end of 1907 to accept a position in the Winona Technical Institute to

continue the work of Miss Anna Phelps, who resigned.

Miss Anna Price, assistant professor of library economy, recently took the members of the junior class to Decatur, Ill., where they inspected the bindery of Mr. Herman Spies, the public library of the city, the James Milliken University Library, and the printing presses of the *Decatur Daily News*.

The seniors have been spending the month of February in practical field work at various public libraries of the state: Christina Denny, Bloomington; Ethel Bond, Champaign; Elizabeth Stout, Decatur; Della Northey, Evanston; Ida Lange, Galesburg; Lydia Phillips, Galesburg; Clara Gridley, Jacksonville; Margaret Hutchins, Joliet; Mayme Batterson, Joliet; Annabel Fraser, Oak Park; Grace McMahon, Oak Park; Mary Billingsley, Rockford; Fleda Straight, Waterloo, Iowa.

This is a repetition of last year's policy, which may now safely be said to have passed the experimental stage, judging from results obtained, the students' hearty appreciation of the opportunity to have practical experience at the loan desk, in the reference and children's departments, and the willingness of the libraries which co-operated last year to repeat the experience.

The first week of March was spent in the annual visit to Chicago libraries.

Miss Mary H. Clark, '01-'02, is now reviser of junior cataloging.

ALBERT S. WILSON, *Acting director*.

WINONA TECHNICAL INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The following librarians who had attended summer schools have been added to the '08 class of the library school at Indianapolis: Miss Daisy Henley, Wabash, Ind.; Miss Edith Andrews, Seymour, Ind., and Miss Susan Weimer, Union City, Ind.

Lectures on the History of libraries have been introduced by the director.

The technical work begun by Miss Anna R. Phelps, recently appointed state organizer of New York, has been ably continued by Miss Roxana G. Johnson, of the University of Illinois Library School.

An outline course in children's library work given by Miss Carrie E. Scott, assistant organizer of the Public Library Commission of Indiana, forms an important part of the winter's term, which closed March 13 for the spring vacation.

MERICA HOAGLAND, *Director*.

A meeting was held on Feb. 25 to discuss the future of the library school interests of Indiana. Discussion centered on the following questions:

Shall the library school be continued at the Winona Technical Institute and Trade School, Indianapolis?

Shall it become affiliated with an Indianapolis professional school?

Shall it be reorganized as an independent Indiana Library School and possibly seek to secure state aid?

Shall it endeavor to obtain an endowment from Indianan citizens, or Mr. Andrew Carnegie?

Mr. Jacob P. Dunn, former State librarian, made a motion, which was carried, that a committee of seven be appointed to take such action as may be deemed necessary in formulating a plan for the school and all matters connected therewith and to report at some later day.

WISCONSIN LIBRARY SCHOOL

The last weeks of the first semester of the Wisconsin Library School brought several special lectures for the class. On Jan. 22 Mr. Chalmers Hadley gave an inspiring address on "Some Indiana libraries." On Jan. 23 the class visited the Bureau of Industrial Research, conducted by the Department of Economics in the University of Wisconsin. Mr. J. B. Andrews explained very fully the work that was being done in collecting the great mass of material relating to every phase of the labor problem and socialism; he gave the class opportunity to examine the method of organizing and cataloging this material, which is in charge of the Historical Library. Jan. 24 Dr. F. J. Turner, of the University, closed the semester's work in book selection with a valuable lecture on the evaluation of books in American history. On the same day the class attended the convocation of the University to hear President Eliot, who gave the address of the occasion. Examinations began on Saturday, Jan. 25, and continued through Friday, Jan. 31.

On Monday, Feb. 3, the students journeyed to their several appointments for the two months' period of practical work in the libraries of the state. Assignments have been made as follows:

ORGANIZATION OF NEW LIBRARIES

Elroy. — February, Mrs. Brewitt.
Independence. — 1 week, Miss Schauers.
Ladysmith. — 1 week, Miss Hillis.

REORGANIZATION OF ESTABLISHED LIBRARIES

Belleville. — February, Miss Ray and Miss Sieg, March, Miss Ray.
Ashland. — February, Miss Turvill and Miss Hillis; March, Miss Lea and Miss Cully.
Two Rivers. — March, Miss Schauers.

CATALOGING ESTABLISHED LIBRARIES

Viroqua. — February, Miss Baensch and Miss Baker; March, Miss Baensch, Miss Hyslop and Miss Hillis.
Sturgeon Bay. — March, Miss Tallett.
Fond du Lac. — February, Miss Johnson and Miss Tallett; March, Miss Sheriff and Miss Harwood.
Stout Manual Training Schools, Menomonie. — February, Miss Schauers; March, Miss Sieg.

ASSISTANCE FOR SPECIAL WORK

Wausau. — February, Miss Harwood; March, Miss True.
 Rhinelander. — February, Miss Lea; March, Miss Turvill.

APPOINTED TO REGULAR CO-OPERATING LIBRARIES

Kenosha. — February, Miss True.
 Madison. — February, Miss Foster and Miss Hyslop; March, Miss Cunningham and Miss Baker.
 Neenah. — February, Miss Cully; March, Miss Foster.
 Oshkosh. — March, Mrs. Brewitt.
 Watertown. — February, Miss Cunningham; March, Miss Johnston.
 Legislative Reference Library. — February, Miss Sheriff.

The opening of the next school year will mark an important epoch in its history. The University of Wisconsin, in recognition of the school's standards of entrance, course of study, and scholarship, will hereafter grant 20 hours (five hours each semester) of credit towards the B.A. degree for work done in the library school in the junior and senior years. During the freshman and sophomore years students in the university will follow the usual college courses, but will elect those calculated to make the best foundation for library work; at the end of the sophomore year they will take the entrance examinations of the library school.

The regular one-year course, as now conducted by the school, will be continued as heretofore; and such students as are admitted to its classes from the University will divide the library course between two years instead of completing it in one, and for their university credits during these years will elect subjects correlating with library work. They will, of course, receive their instruction in the regular classes of the school. As tentatively planned, the courses for the university students will be arranged for the two years as follows:

Junior year. *First semester*: Reference (2 hours), Loan (1), Classification (2).

Second semester: Reference (2), Public documents (1), Subject bibliography (1), Library economy (1) with practice work, for which facilities will be offered by the Free Library Commission and in the Madison Public Library.

Senior year. *First semester*: Cataloging (3), Library economy (1), Book selection (1).

Second semester: Book selection (1), Administration, etc. (2), Cataloging documents (1), Library economy (1) with practice work and thesis. The thesis will be under the direction of the university department in which the student chooses her major subject; the bibliography included in it will be accepted by the library school in satisfaction of its thesis requirements.

Field practice. Two months of actual library work in an approved library, preferably in Wisconsin, will be required by the library school before its diploma is granted. This work, for which the director of the school will arrange, can be done during the summer, following either the junior or senior year.

Library Economy and History

PERIODICALS

A. L. A. Booklist, February, includes a special list, "Some industrial arts books of popular use in the Public Library, St. Joseph, Mo.," also published separately by the A. L. A. Publishing Board, as mentioned elsewhere in L. J.

Library Assistant, March, presents in "The librarian's equipment," by Henry Guppy, a plea for a more comprehensive reading knowledge as a basis for truer inspiration in library work. It is interesting to note the growing popularity of story telling in the announcement of Miss Shedlock's lectures at Croydon, near London.

Library Association Record, January-February, 1908, contains "The librarian as a collector," by R. K. Dent, giving some practical hints to the bibliophile; "A brief note on an experiment in connection with a subscription library," by Samuel Smith; "The physical qualities of paper," by R. W. Sindall, and index for v. 9 of the *Record*, 1907.

Library World, February, contains an article, "The lord of creation in the library," by Bertha Pilzgin, which emphasizes somewhat feelingly the defects of the masculine assistant in the British public libraries; "A patience exerciser or obstructor," by W. K. Oswald, which brings up again for discussion the much argued question of the indicator and passes judgment against it. The number is completed by the departments.

Public Libraries, March, contains an article on "Library work in factories," by Aniela Poray, of the Detroit Public Library; "The library and industrial workers," by Sam Walter Foss; "The library should be known," by H. C. Wellman, and "The library and the workingman," by Maud Parsons. All these articles present the problem of the library in relation to the workingman.

Revue Bibliographique Universelle, November, commends very highly *Le journal de la jeunesse*, which it says is one of the best illustrated periodicals published in France; from the religious and ethical standpoint its contents are unexceptional. It publishes some important fiction and many articles of general interest on travel, nature, and similar subjects. This may give a useful hint to American children's librarians.

AMERICAN LIBRARIES

Baltimore, Md. Enoch Pratt F. L. (22d rpt., 1907.) Added 10,221; total 249,795. Issued, home use 564,859. Borrowers' cards in force 35,958. Expenses \$56,937.29 (salaries \$29,420.20, books \$9978.77, periodicals, \$1818.76, binding \$3485.43).

"In 1907 the library system consisted of a central library building, seven branches and five delivery stations, in addition to which books were sent to 81 institutions, and by an arrangement with the Maryland State Library Commission, to 12 blind persons outside of the city. In the reading rooms of the library 100,970 books and 210,923 magazines were used."

Three events of importance marked the year—the Carnegie gift of \$500,000 for branch buildings, the special library appropriation, regarded as official recognition of the library's need for a larger income, and the gift by Mr. F. A. White of a branch library for the Walbrook district, which was formally opened in September. Dr. Steiner reviews briefly the growth of the library and its growing importance to the community, citing many printed tributes to the value of public libraries. The lack of an adequate income has greatly crippled book purchases and has required economy throughout the administration. Improved quarters and an enlarged force are especially necessary in the cataloging department.

"In January, in consequence of a notice sent us by the Superintendent of Documents that federal documents deposited in public libraries by him were prohibited by the federal statute from being circulated, we removed such volumes to the reference department. It had been found very convenient to circulate such books under proper restrictions, and we trust that the law may be changed so as to allow return to our former practice."

Strong plea is again made for a suitable and adequate central library building. Work of the reference department shows steady increase. The library bindery has made an excellent record for good and prompt work. Circulation of books through the schools showed a marked decrease, largely through lack of time on the part of the teachers to prepare lists of the books desired. The result of the annual stock taking showed a loss of one to every 11,285 v. circulated; "the results are very satisfactory and show that in general our books are carefully guarded by the library force." In addition to this record, 108 v. were lost and paid for, and 17 were lost without payment.

Bellingham (Wash.) P. L. The attractive new Carnegie building was opened with formal exercises on the evening of Feb. 21. An informal reception was held after the exercises, and during the afternoon the building was open for public inspection.

Crown Point (Ind.) P. L. The new Car-

negie building was opened on Feb. 11, when there was a "book shower" and a public reception. The "shower" resulted in accessions of several hundred volumes. The building was erected from a Carnegie grant of \$10,000.

East Orange (N. J.) P. L. As previously noted in these columns, the library has received from Andrew Carnegie \$39,000 to be used for three branch library buildings. The city has accepted the gift upon the usual agreement to furnish sites and 10 per cent. for maintenance. With the \$50,000 already given in 1903 by Mr. Carnegie for the main library, the city will have received from him \$89,000, which insures an annual income of \$8000. The appropriation last year by the city was \$9500. The request for the branch buildings has come from the citizens, not from the directors of the library, and the city has voted for 1908 \$16,000, \$2000 of which is for each branch library. The money is to be used for books for these branches until such time as they are built and opened for use. The branch buildings will each be over a mile from the main library and about a mile and a half from each other.

Elkhart, Ind. Carnegie P. L. (Rpt., 1907; supplied by librarian.) Added 1292; total 12,360. Issued, home use 60,804. New borrowers, 962; total borrowers 6511. Income \$3500.

Books are purchased from a book fund, not from regular income. The children's hour has been a feature during the year. As it is desired to reach all children who love stories the superintendent of schools and the librarian have arranged a schedule by which every child below the 7th grade could attend the children's hour at least once during the year. As there are 54 schools below the 7th grade it is necessary to have two schools come at one time and to have a children's hour once each week. After the schedule is completed, it may be discontinued and some other plan adopted. It has served as an excellent introduction to the children's hour and has interested parents, through the children, in every part of the city. The stories are told by the librarian.

Evanston (Ill.) P. L. opened its new building on New Year's day, as mentioned in January L. J. Carefully planned, and combining usefulness and economy with attractiveness, the new library building is justly an object of pride to the community. In description of the interior of the building, it may be noted that directly opposite the entrance and forming one side of the rotunda or lobby, is the receiving and delivery desk. To the right and left are respectively the general reading room and the children's room. To the rear of the general reading room on the south side of the building is the reference library. Corresponding in position to the reference room on the north side are three small rooms, to be used as librarian's office, cataloging room, and "or-

der room." Back of the receiving desk and lying between the rooms flanking on both sides are the stacks. The mezzanine floor contains rooms only on the north side, including director's room and a rest room for the staff. In the basement is the library hall, also a large room to be devoted to the children, and in which boys' clubs and the children's hour will be held. The general color scheme, woodwork and lighting fixtures are artistic and in excellent taste. The library's history, also, is an interesting one. It was founded in 1870, the outgrowth of a Sunday-school class of boys. This class, formed by Dr. Edward Eggleston, then superintendent of the First Methodist Sunday school and meeting at his home, had the privilege of access to Dr. Eggleston's library for books to read at home. Visitors from various Sunday-schools were always welcomed by the class, with the result that in 1870 the Evanston Library Association was organized with the object "to establish and maintain a public library and reading room, and in connection with this by all suitable means to awaken a desire for sound knowledge and a correct taste and to provide for the gratification of the same among all classes of the community."

In 1873, the citizens of the village of Evanston voted for a two-mill tax for a free public library under the provisions of the Illinois library law which was passed in March, 1872; and in May, 1873, a month after this vote of the people, the Evanston Library Association authorized the trustees to transfer the books and other property of the association to the directors of the Free Public Library of the village of Evanston, with the condition that the same be forever kept as a free public library for the use of the inhabitants of the village. In 1892, upon the erection of the new city hall, rooms on the second floor were assigned to the public library. The library began now to flourish, especially through the generosity of John R. Lindgren, who during the year 1891-92 gave his salary to the library for a book fund. In 1898 a Children's Corner was established in the reading room and a children's library league organized in January, 1899, which did much to increase the popularity of the library. In 1899 resolutions were first adopted by the board asking the city for appropriation for a new library building. In 1903 Mr. Carnegie was advised as to the situation, and generously responded with a gift finally amounting to \$50,000 for the building.

As the result of Mr. Carnegie's gift and the \$56,500, the total amount contributed by the city, the present \$100,000 building was planned and erected.

Los Angeles (Cal.) P. L. It is announced that having outgrown its present quarters in two years the library will be given a new home in the Hamburger building at Broadway, Eighth and Hill streets, after the com-

pletion of that structure. When the library was moved from the city hall to its present location two years ago it was supposed that it would have an abundance of room, as the space available was three times what it had in its old location; but already the 20,000 feet of floor space, supplemented by 6000 feet in the roof garden, is too small for the demands.

In its new location the library will have 31,000 feet of space for the library proper and 10,000 square feet for storage purposes, besides having the use of 28,000 feet of roof garden. The rental will be approximately the same as heretofore. The new quarters will be on the third floor of the building; the library will have a separate entrance and will be reached by seven passenger elevators, two freight elevators, and escalator or moving stairway.

Louisville (Ky.) P. L. The Highland branch of the library was formally opened in its attractive Carnegie building on Feb. 8. The dedication exercises were in two parts, an afternoon story hour for children, and an evening program of addresses, readings and music.

This branch was originally the Highland Free Library, opened to the public June 20, 1901, under the auspices of an incorporated association. For three and one-half years it was conducted in the office of a car barn, the Louisville Railway Company giving the use of the room free. The books were given by friends, and a few new ones bought from time to time with funds obtained from membership fees, entertainments and private contributions. In January, 1905, the library, with its 2100 volumes, became the first branch of the Louisville Free Public Library, and was moved to a room fitted and furnished for the purpose, where it remained until Oct. 1, 1907. It now stands as the first branch library in Louisville in its building on the southeast corner of New Broadway and Highland avenue on a lot which cost \$4000, raised by the citizens.

The architecture is of the Italian renaissance order. The building of light mottled brown brick, with stone trimmings and tile roof. The plan is L-shaped, with the entrance in the open corner. To the left on entering is an adult room, to the right the children's room and back of the delivery desk is the reference room; of the two small rooms near the entrance, one is an office for the librarian and the other is for women. In the basement is a lecture room which seats 150 people and has provision for the use of the stereopticon. In the course of time the library will conduct a course of free popular lectures in all its buildings. There is also a room for the use of classes and clubs. The capacity of the present shelving is 10,000 volumes, which can be more than doubled by the use of floor cases and available shelf space in the basement. The number of books now in the li-

brary is 5037, periodicals 48. The building cost \$38,800, including furniture.

Monrovia (Cal.) P. L. The attractive Carnegie building was recently opened to the public. It cost \$10,000, and is located in the picturesque new city park. There are about 5000 v. on the shelves.

New Orleans (La.) F. P. L. The branch Carnegie library at Lawrence square was formally opened on the evening of Feb. 1.

New York. Library of the Merchants' Association. The library of the Merchants' Association was established a little over a year ago. It aims to collect and catalog material along the lines of political and social science and such other subjects as the practical business man is interested in. A strenuous effort is made to obtain files of the state and federal reports. All bills introduced at the state legislature are kept on file and the exact status of any bill may be determined at a moment's notice. Annuals, yearbooks and bulletins of statistical and commercial nature are kept on the shelves. Bibliographies on economics, finance, immigration, insurance, labor and such other subjects as the committees may study are filed and ready for reference. Telephone books of the large cities give addresses which are helpful. Separate maps are cataloged under subjects. By this method a map of the subway routes or the water system of New York City may be found with little difficulty. The current periodicals popular, technical and commercial are in the racks for the use of members. Those of permanent worth are preserved, separate articles are taken from others, while those which are of no value are discarded after the current issue.

New York P. L. (Rpt. — year ending Dec. 31, 1907.) This report covers beside the calendar year 1907, the six months of 1906 not covered in last report of July 1, 1906, the date of report having been deferred because of the change of the fiscal year of the corporation from July 1-June 30, to coincide with the calendar year. The record of the library's work for 1907 is thus summarized: Reference branches, added 39,366 v., 60,317 pm.; total available for readers 724,894 v., 273,205 pm.; visitors and readers 235,611; 199,826 desk applicants consulted 941,155 v. Print department now contains 65,823 prints; 6382 periodicals are currently received. Circulation department, total 621,390 v., making the total resources of the library 1,619,489 pieces. In the circulation department the circulation for home use was 5,490,244. This department includes in all 37 branches. Six Carnegie branches have been opened since July 1, 1906 (a total of 24); building operations are under way on seven sites, plans are being drawn for one other, making a total of 32 sites available for or occupied by Carnegie buildings. Total expenditures were \$692,329.54, of which \$176,352.83 were for the reference department. Of

reference department expenditures \$48,334.91 (27.4 per cent.) were for books, binding and periodicals, \$104,595.10 (59 per cent.) for salaries, \$23,422.83 (13 per cent.) for all other purposes. Of circulation department expenditures (\$515,976.71, of which \$463,616.51 is from city appropriation) \$146,707.83 (28.4 per cent.) were for books, binding and periodicals, \$253,445.29 (49 per cent.) for salaries.

The report is a substantial volume of 94 pages, containing five illustrations of the great central building and several branches, floor plans, map showing location of branches, and full statistical tables. The magnitude of the work recorded is indicated in the foregoing brief summary; it cannot be adequately presented in any précis within the space allotted, and we can only recommend that all librarians and others interested in modern public library development should give careful study to this remarkable report.

Work on the great central building has now reached the stage of interior finishing, the contract for which (amounting to \$3,133,000) was awarded in April, 1907; work under the contracts for stack work, heating and ventilating, plumbing and electric equipment is well under way. Congested conditions in the Astor branch have been somewhat relieved by storing as much material as could be spared — amounting to 69,289 pieces — selecting groups of subjects not in general demand. The possible transference of the Lenox collection to the Astor branch was the chief reason for this storage, and shelving space to permit of such transfer was secured by erecting platforms halfway between floor and ceiling in two sections of the Astor building.

In practically every branch of service the reference department shows a marked increase in use. The work of reclassification and of back cataloging has made good advance, along with the volume of current cataloging work. The only large group still unclassified is that of law, shelved at the Lenox branch, numbering about 15,000 v. 1812 current periodicals are marked, in addition to the 35 indexed for the A. L. A. co-operative cards. The accessions, resources, routine and special work of the various departments (Documents, Oriental, Hebrew, Slavonic, Prints) are lucidly presented; perhaps the most notable activity here is the compilation in the Documents department, though outside its regular work, of the monumental index to economic material contained in the state publications of the United States, prefaced under Miss Hasse's editorship. The work of the Print department, as usual, included the arrangement of a number of interesting and important exhibitions, 16 of which were furnished for travelling use among the branches.

The report of the circulation department summarizes the progress made in the establishment of Carnegie branches and briefly describes the six branches opened during the year. The circulation reached the enormous

figures for the 18 months of over seven and a half million, the record for the year being, as previously noted, over five million. Of this 58 per cent. was from the travelling libraries. The percentage of fiction is comparatively small, ranging from 47 per cent. on the Lower East Side (Rivington street branch) to 77 per cent. among the German readers at the Ottendorfer branch. The East Side branches, in the poorest quarters of the city, show the highest proportion of serious reading. The experimental Sunday opening of branch reading rooms has resulted in its continuance at only six branches, with discontinuance elsewhere for lack of sufficient attendance. The staff of the circulating department includes 416 persons; staff meetings, publication of the mimeographed weekly *Staff News* and the work of the training class from which the staff is recruited are all reported upon. The comprehensive report of the extended and varied work done with the schools deserves attention. Of special interest also is the report of the children's work, carried on by the supervisor of this department, Miss Annie Carroll Moore, whose service began in September, 1906. It shows a careful analytical study of conditions, methods and needs, followed by the effective upbuilding, not only of the children's collections but of the personal work of the assistants throughout this department. There are now separate children's rooms in 27 branches, and in all there are 36 points of administration for children's work. Miss Moore's work has divided itself into 1, selection and recommendation of books for purchase; 2, development of more efficient service; 3, recommendations of improvements in equipment or accommodations. It is evident that she has effected a remarkable development of the children's work throughout the system, especially in quality of books and character of service, and the summary of her department should be read by all interested in library work for children.

Other special activities touched upon in the report are work with the blind (this collection now includes 2919 v. and 1745 pieces of music, and there is a registration of 637 blind readers), travelling libraries, through which there has been the immense circulation of 1,157,979 v., book order office, and binding work. An interesting statement is that the library contains 53,936 v. in 13 foreign languages, which have had a circulation of 379,206. It is also noted that inventory at the various branches shows a net loss of 5691 v. for the 18 months, a decrease of over one-half from that for the year ending June 30, 1907.

New York P. L. WEITENKAMPF, Frank. Social history in rare old prints. (*In N. Y. Evening Post*, Feb. 15, 1908. 3 col.)

An account of the resources and uses of the Avery collection of prints, numbering 19,000 pieces.

Phoenix (Ariz.) P. L. The new Carnegie building was opened with formal exercises on the evening of Feb. 14.

Purdue University L., Lafayette, Ind. The library issues in a four-page leaflet a "Summary of reports for three years, July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1907." During this period the accessions were 4880 v., an average of 1600 per year. Of these 2445 were purchased at a cost of \$4075, an average of \$1.66 per v. Serial accessions were very numerous, more than 1000 separate series being received; of these serials 180 are purchased, at a cost of \$660. The yearly binding cost of periodicals is \$450. "One of the main features of the library policy is the importance given to this periodical literature and the effort made to obtain complete sets."

The library is open 8½ hours a week and the average daily attendance is about 350. The reference use is large, but no record of it is kept. The circulation use averages 1000 v. a month, of which fiction formed 26.7 per cent. in 1907. In 1907, 997 students, or 55 per cent. of the whole number, borrowed books from the library. Good use is made of the books kept on "reserved shelves."

On the financial side, in 1906-7, the library expenditure, exclusive of salaries, was \$3705.81. It is estimated that from the beginning in 1874 about \$30,000 has been spent on the library, excluding salaries, furniture and structural changes.

Rockford (Ill.) P. L. (35th rpt.—year ending May 31, 1907.) Added 2808; total 46,310. Issued, home use 136,635, of which 15,470 were from the school libraries; ref. use from stacks 11,889. New registration 1689; cards in force 9143.

The circulation shows an increase of 8005 over the previous year. Special cards for "vacation reading," on which five books could be issued, were adopted during the year and proved very popular. The inventory showed 96 books missing during two years; of these all but 10 were from open shelves, 36 being from the open shelf room and 32 from the children's room; "none of them are very expensive and can easily be replaced." Use of the reference department shows steady increase.

Santa Fe (N. M.) P. L. The attractive new library building was opened with formal exercises and a public reception on Feb. 1. It is in the mission style of architecture, of brick, with brownstone trimmings, substantial and well arranged. It cost \$10,000, the entire funds having been raised and the building erected by the efforts of the Woman's Board of Trade.

Seattle (Wash.) P. L. Mr. Carnegie has offered to build three branch library buildings, each building's cost not to exceed \$35,000. Several free sites have been offered by citi-

zens, and the library board expects to begin work on the buildings at an early date.

Miss Dorothy Hurlbert, formerly librarian of the Public Library at Hudson, Wis., resigned that position in January to become librarian at the Ballard Branch of the library. Miss Marion D. Thum, formerly assistant in the Cleveland Public Library, has been appointed assistant in the circulation department; and Miss Evelyn A. Hobbs, graduate of the Forbes library training class, 1907, has also been appointed assistant in the same department.

South Pasadena (Cal.) P. L. The handsome new Carnegie library building was opened to the public on Feb. 14. It is of white pressed brick, with plaster columns, centrally situated on a spacious lot. The building cost \$10,000, and contains about 7000 v. Miss Nellie E. Keith is librarian.

University of Chicago. The university has made an appeal for public subscriptions to the amount of \$65,000, to complete the funds needed to obtain the gift of \$600,000 promised by John D. Rockefeller for the Harper Memorial Library building.

University of Illinois L., Urbana. The staff of the library was increased considerably on Feb. 1 by the appointment of additional assistants. Mr. Herbert W. Denio was appointed special cataloger of the Dittenberger classical library in the new classical seminar room; and Miss Adah Patton, B.L.S. (Illinois, 1902), was appointed assistant in the catalog department. The position of order assistant was also authorized, but the appointment has not yet been made. The staff was also increased by the addition of two shelf assistants on half time and one paging assistant on half time. These several appointments have all been occasioned by the increase in the use of the library, and because of the liberal appropriation by the legislature for the current year for the purchase of books, making it absolutely necessary to increase the staff in order to take care of the current work.

FOREIGN LIBRARIES

Aberdeen (Scott.) P. L. (23d rpt., 1906-07.) Added 2412, of which 1353 were additions to lending dept.; total, ref. dept., 33,195 v., 6532 pm.; lending dept. 35,481 v. Vols. lost 7. Issued, home use (lending dept. and three delivery stations) 321,704; ref. dept. 34,947. No. borrowers 11,342.

Circulation from the lending department and branches showed a decrease of 1218 v., (with marked falling off in fiction); but in the reference department there was an increase of 8576 v., and the use of this department was the largest ever recorded; "here, with the exception of theology, every class of literature shows an increase."

An incident of the year was the exhaustive inquiry undertaken by the library authorities into various administrative methods, open ac-

cess, use of indicators, etc., and the results were published in the "Special report" on the subject, issued last year and then noted in these columns (L. J., 32:). As a result of this inquiry the library committee "resolved to continue meantime the indicator arrangements in the lending department as at present."

An effort is being made to raise by voluntary subscription a sufficient sum to defray the expense of altering the old disused basement reading room to serve as a recreation room "which might draw people, as a counter attraction, from undesirable places into the atmosphere of books and reading."

Cardiff (Wales) P. Ls. (45th rpt. — year ending Oct. 31, 1907.) Additions not stated; total 175,953, of which 154,659 are in the central and branch libs. and 21,294 in the school libs. Total circulation 675,003, of which 54,624 were issued from the central reference lib., 135,428 from the central lending lib., and 252,771 from the school libraries.

Carnegie branch libraries for the districts of Cathay and Canton were formally opened on March 7, 1907. "The two buildings cost £400 8s. 1d. beyond the sum of £10,000 promised by Mr. Carnegie, and on receiving a certified statement of the cost he very kindly sent a cheque for the balance." Both the new branches are administered on the "safeguarded open access system," and they contain separate reading rooms for men and women and children's reading halls. The latter "are the first of the kind opened in Cardiff, and are regarded as an experiment. Each hall is in charge of a lady superintendent, and open from 4.30 to 8 on five days and from 2.30 to 8 on Saturdays. They are used in the morning for demonstration lessons to school children given by the teachers with the aid of books and pictures drawn from the central library. Lectures to adults and to children are also given in the halls in the evening. The experiment has so far proved a great success. Each hall is regularly used by an average of about 100 children daily. A good selection of books is placed in bookcases around the room for reading in the room only, books for home reading being lent through the school libraries or the ordinary lending libraries." In connection with the use of the school libraries a regulation was adopted providing "that children attending public schools supplied with libraries be not in future allowed to hold borrowing tickets from the public libraries except upon the recommendation of the head teacher of the schools which the children attend." This "brings the supply of children's home reading under the control of the teachers while the children are in school, and prevents the over-lapping of the two systems."

An effort was made to increase the use of the library by business men, by the issue of a special bulletin of directories and other works of reference for business purposes, and telephone facilities are freely offered for refer-

ence inquiries, renewals, etc. The report is interesting and progressive; it contains a number of excellent photographs of the new branch libraries.

MISCELLANEOUS

BAKER, Charlotte A. Books as tools for children. Denver, Carson-Harper. 7 p. nar. S.

This small pamphlet presents a brief but interesting paper read at the Library Section of the State Teachers' Association, Denver, Colo., Jan. 1, 1908. It urges the value of training children to obtain a ready use of reference books, text-books, and other ordinary book tools.

North American Review, March, 1908, contains an interesting article, "A parcels post," by Postmaster-General Meyer, which gives a synopsis of the present postal situation in its relation to the extension of the parcels post.

STORY HOUR. Wisconsin State Historical Society issues as "Bulletin of information no. 37" (January, 1908) "The local history story hour," a suggestive and interesting account of an experiment in familiarizing children with local history, carried on at the Kellogg Public Library, Green Bay, Wis., and previously described by Dr. R. G. Thwaites in *L. J.*, 32:

Gifts and Bequests

Granville, N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Pember, of Granville, have offered to give \$15,000 to that village for a library building.

Harvard University L. By the will of the late Mrs. Amy Richmond Sheldon the university receives, among other bequests, the sum of \$300,000 for rebuilding or enlarging the library building, known as Gore Hall; or, if the trustees so prefer, they may expend the money for other college purposes, in their discretion.

Longmeadow (Mass.) P. L. By the will of the late Sarah Williams Storrs the old Storrs homestead, built in 1786, is left to the town for purposes of a library building, with a bequest of \$5,000 for maintenance. The bequest is not available until the death of two sisters of the testatrix.

Meredith (N. H.) P. L. By the will of the late Major Edwin E. Bedee, of Meredith, N. H., the library receives a bequest of \$10,000. This bequest, by an unfortunate error, was reported in the February *L. J.* as received by the Laconia (N. H.) Public Library.

Redwood L., Newport, R. I. By the will of the late Mrs. Amy Richmond Sheldon, of New York and Newport, the library receives a bequest of \$1000.

University of Michigan L., Ann Arbor. Hon. Peter White, of Marquette, has made a gift of \$1000 to the library fund for the purchase of medical works.

University of Wisconsin L., Madison. The library has received from James J. Hill, of St. Paul, an additional \$2000 to develop the James J. Hill railway collection, established by him three years ago with an endowment of \$5000. The collection already includes nearly 9000 books, pamphlets and periodicals.

CARNEGIE LIBRARY GIFTS DURING FEBRUARY, 1908

(Increases in italics)

10. Anderson, S. C.....	\$1,200
Ballinger, Texas.....	12,500
Bemidji, Minn.....	10,000
Cheboygan, Mich.....	15,000
Galva, Ill.....	8,000
Merced, Cal.....	10,000
Nampa, Idaho.....	500
Rockwell City, Iowa.....	7,500
Two Harbors, Minn.....	10,000
Walthamstow, Eng.....	£10,000
Winchester, Ill.....	\$6,500
Caversham, Eng.....	£75
Holdrege, Nebr.....	\$1,500
Riverside, Cal.....	7,500
Torquay, Wales.....	£1,400
Tottenham, Eng.....	290
19. Youngstown, Ohio.....	\$50,000
25. Bicknell, Ind.....	6,500
Clinton, Ind.....	12,500
Houston, Miss.....	6,000
Total for U. S. and Canada:	
12 new gifts for buildings.....	\$154,500
4 increases to previous gifts.....	10,700
	\$165,200
Total for United Kingdom:	
1 new gift for building.....	\$30,000
3 increases to previous gifts.....	8,827
	\$38,827
Total for month:	
13 new gifts,	
7 increases, comprising 13 bldgs.....	\$224,027
17. English books for Colon, Panama.....	\$1,000

Librarians

ANDERSON, Edwin Hatfield, resigned his position as director of the New York State Library, which he has held for a little over two years, on March 12, to accept the position of assistant director of the New York Public Library. Mr. Anderson plans to assume the duties of his new position on June 1. While it is a matter of regret and a great loss to the State Library, as well as to the State Library School, of which Mr. Anderson has held the directorship since January, 1906, to be without his effective leadership, yet it must be a matter of satisfaction to all persons broadly interested in the library profession, that a librarian of Mr. Anderson's remarkable qualifications, efficiency and strong personality should be chosen to fill a post of such vital importance to library interests, as that of assistant to Dr. Billings.

Mr. Anderson's library record up to the date of his resignation from the librarianship of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh was given somewhat fully in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* for January, 1905, shortly after his resignation. But a brief résumé of his professional experience and a few statements as to his life will be of certain interest in the light of his new appointment. Mr. Anderson was born

at Zionsville, Ind., in 1861, and graduated from Wabash College in 1887, and was married to Miss Frances R. Plummer in 1891. In his library career, the first step of importance was his graduation from the New York State Library School class of 1891; he then served a short term as cataloger in the Newberry Library and in May, 1892, was appointed librarian of the then recently established Carnegie Library of Braddock, Pa. His appointment as the librarian of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh followed on April 1, 1895, the library being opened at that time. Mr. Anderson held this post for nearly 10 years, and through his unusual administrative ability, combined with his foresight and discriminative judgment, he developed the Pittsburgh library system into one of the strongest forces in American library progress. It was a great blow to the profession when, on Dec. 1, 1904, he resigned this position to take up other interests, but the library world was to be only temporarily crippled by this loss, as on Dec. 14, 1905, Mr. Anderson returned to the field by his acceptance of the position as director of the New York State Library, succeeding Mr. Dewey in that capacity. The same vitality and progressive spirit was manifest in his service here as in his administration in Pittsburgh. In personal appointments that insured able co-operation, in the lack of political ferment, in the attainment of high standards for the work of library organizing, and in the admirable plans for the new state library, the efficiency of his directorship more than proved itself.

Mr. Anderson has also given much valuable service to the profession at large, and its allied interests, as 1st vice-president of the A. L. A., 1906-7, as a member of its Council and various committees, and of the American Library Institute, as president of the Keystone State Library Association, 1901-2, and as a member of the Pennsylvania Public Records Commission and Historical Archives Commission. This appointment of Mr. Anderson's gives additional proof of the keen perception and farsightedness that has always characterized the actions of the director of the New York Public Library, and promises much future strength to library progress in New York City.

BLACKWELDER-DEL MAR. Paul Blackwelder, acting librarian of the St. Louis Public Library, and Miss Maud Del Mar, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Alexander Del Mar, of New York City, were married on Feb. 18, in New York.

COLLEY, Miss Marion, has been appointed as assistant state librarian of Georgia State Library. Miss Colley is a trained librarian, and for three years has been connected with Columbia University. Her appointment will date from April 1.

DAILEY, Miss Carrie, graduate of the Southern Library Training School and already engaged in work in the Georgia State Library,

has been appointed as second assistant state librarian.

FORRESTER, Miss Jessie L., librarian of the Chicago Art Institute, who was recently granted a year's leave of absence, died on Feb. 14, at Rutland, Central Asia, where she was visiting her sister. Miss Forrester was born in England, but had for 17 years been connected with the library of the Art Institute, which she had developed into one of the most effective and useful special collections of its kind.

HILLHOUSE, Mansfield Lovell, librarian of the recently established library of the Hispanic Society of America, in New York City, died in that city on Feb. 7. Mr. Hillhouse was born in Watervliet, N. Y., on Feb. 14, 1858, and was a graduate of the Columbia University Law School, class of '79. He was admitted to the bar on graduation, and had practiced for many years. He was author of two books—"Iola, the senator's daughter," and "Storm king," and was also assistant librarian of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, and a trustee of the Huntington Free Library, West Chester, N. Y.

JEFFERS, Mrs. Anne B., for 12 years past state librarian of Maryland, has resigned that position, her resignation being due to the fact that she was not named for reappointment by the governor, on the expiration of her term. Miss Lynn M. Shaffer, of Baltimore and Rowlandville, a relative of Gov. Crothers, has been appointed to succeed her, as mentioned elsewhere in this number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

LEAVITT, Miss Charlotte D., for over 10 years librarian of the McClymonds Public Library, Massillon, O., has resigned that position, and her engagement was recently announced. Her resignation takes effect May 1, when she will be succeeded by Miss Marian Commings, of Norwalk, O., a graduate of the Western Reserve University Library School.

O'NEILL, Miss Grace, New York State Library School, class of 1906, has been appointed assistant cataloger in the library of the Bureau of Education, Washington. For the past two years she has been assistant in the Catalogue Division, Library of Congress.

SPAFFORD, Miss Martha E., New York State Library School, class of 1904, is cataloging the library of the Vermont Historical Society, Montpelier.

WALLACE, Miss Anne, who resigned her position as librarian of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta to marry Mr. Max Franklyn Howland, of the Library Bureau, as previously mentioned in these columns, received a wedding gift from Mr. Carnegie of \$5000 in United States Steel corporation bonds. Erroneously reported in the press as \$100,000, the amount was afterward corrected by Miss Wallace, with a graceful acknowledgment of Mr. Carnegie's generosity.

Cataloging and Classification

BROOKLYN PUBLIC LIBRARY. List of works for the blind. Brooklyn Public Library, 1907. 35 p. D.

The library for the blind at the Pacific Branch of the Brooklyn Public Library contains 1140 books and 125 volumes of sheet music, as indicated by this small guide. The list of titles are arranged according to the various types for the blind—120 titles in Moon type; 200 in the New York Point system, as used in the New York school; 125 pieces of music, 150 titles of books in Boston Line print, raised letter type; 47 in Braille (a "point" system); 5 in English Braille (a "point" system), and 13 maps, usually with explanatory text in New York Point. The list is excellently printed, and will prove most useful in the selection of books for the blind.

CAMPBELL, J. Maud. Selected list of Hungarian books; comp. for New Jersey Public Library Commission; adopted for use by League of Library Commissions (A. L. A. Publishing Board, Foreign book list no. 2.) Boston, A. L. A. Publishing Board, 1907. 12 p. D.

This little list will be a boon to all librarians who have established or desire to establish a Hungarian collection. It has been compiled with the active co-operation of Hungarian readers, and, Miss Campbell says, represents "books which Hungarians are proud to recommend and pleased to read themselves." It is classed and annotated.

CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY. Bulletin no. 83: accessions from Sept. 1, 1907, to Feb. 1, 1908. 16 p. O. 3 c.

GATTIKER, Emma. Selected list of German books recommended for a small public library; comp. for the Wisconsin Free Library Commission; adopted for use by the League of Library Commissions (A. L. A. Publishing Board, Foreign book list no. 1). Boston, A. L. A. Publishing Board, 1907. 58 p. D.

An excellent classed list, annotated, prefaced by practical suggestions as to prices, importers, etc., followed by compact author and title index.

KERN, C. B. Selected books for boys. Young Men's Christian Assoc. Press, 1907. 44 p. D.

A classified, annotated list of about two hundred wholesome and interesting books for boys. Books likely to be more interesting to boys under 14 are marked with one asterisk; those more interesting to boys over 14 with two asterisks.

Bibliography

CHARLES THE BOLD. Putnam, Ruth. Charles the Bold, last Duke of Burgundy, 1433-1477. N. Y., Putnam, 1908. c. 14+484 p. ports. pls. maps, D. (Heroes of the nations.) cl. Bibliography (6 p.).

COAL AND COAL MINING: special list. (*In* Osterhout Free Library *Bulletin*, January, p. 62-64.)

ENGINEERING AND PLUMBING. [Special list.] For engineers and steam users [and] for plumbers. (*In* St. Joseph, Mo., Public Library [Bulletin], Nov., 1907-Jan., 1908. p. 31-32.)

EUROPEAN CAPITALS. Rosenberg Library (Galveston, Tex.). Free lectures—European capitals and their social significance. Rosenberg Library, 1908. n. p. 32^o.

Brief reading list for use in connection with Dr. Raymond's lectures at the library.

INDUSTRIAL ARTS BOOKS. Some industrial arts books. A. L. A. Publishing Board, 1908. 16 p. 10 c. (\$1.25 per 100 copies.)

This list includes the following subjects: For engineers and firemen; Plumbing, including fitting for heat; Electricity in general; Paints and painting; Cement; Tin and metal work; Carpentry and woodworking; Tools and mechanics; Iron and steel work. These books have been of popular use in the St. Joseph (Mo.) Public Library and will be of value to other libraries.

— Special reading list; some industrial arts books. (*In* Library *Bulletin* of Somerville (Mass.) Public Library, February, 1908. p. 22-24.)

INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM. Galbreath, C. B., comp. Initiative and referendum. Ohio State Library, 1908. 22 p. O.

A bulletin was published for the use of the General Assembly of Ohio, containing references on direct legislation. This present pamphlet presents a much larger list, however. The list is supplemented with a copy of the proposed amendment of the constitution of Ohio, and also the amendments to be voted upon in Maine, Missouri and North Dakota in 1908.

LIQUID AND GASEOUS FUELS. Lewes, Vivian Byam. Liquid and gaseous fuels, and the part they play in modern power production. N. Y., D. Van Nostrand Co., 1907, [1908.]

14+334 p. il. diagrs., tabs., O. (Westminster ser.)

Bibliography (3 p.).

OENOTHERAS [*evening primrose*.] Macdougall, D. T., and others. Mutations, variations, and relationships of the oenotheras. Washington, Carnegie Inst., 1907. 92 p. il. Q. Bibliography (2 p.).

RAILROAD RATES. Some recent books on railroad rates. (*In* Worcester Free Public Library Bulletin, February, 1908. p. 31-32.)

TAPESTRY. Special list on tapestry. (*In* Worcester Free Public Library Bulletin. p. 32-34)

TURKEY. Monroe, Will S. Turkey and the Turks. Boston, L. C. Page & Co., 1907. 16+340 p. por. pl. O. Annotated bibliography (4 p.).

Notes and Queries

CANADIAN PUBLIC DOCUMENTS. — Apropos of the note on "What the Canadian government is doing for Canadian libraries," in the January number of the JOURNAL, it may be of interest to American librarians to explain that the official medium for nearly all public documents issued by the Canadian government is the king's printer. This applies to the provinces as well as to the federal government; that is to say, if you want a particular document issued by the Dominion government, write to the king's printer, Ottawa; if it is an Ontario document, write to the king's printer, Toronto; if a Quebec document, to the king's printer, Quebec; and so to the other provinces, addressing to Fredericton, for New Brunswick; to Halifax, for Nova Scotia; to Charlottetown, for Prince Edward Island; to Winnipeg, for Manitoba; Regina, for Saskatchewan; Edmonton, for Alberta, and Victoria, for British Columbia. As in the case of United States public documents, those issued by the Canadian governments, federal and provincial, are sold at the bare cost of paper and printing.

Without attempting to mention all the exceptions to the rule that public documents are issued through the king's printer, it may be said that, so far as federal publications are concerned, the most important are these: Geological Survey reports, bulletins, etc., are obtained direct from the director of the Geological Survey, Ottawa; Experimental farm bulletins from the director of Experimental Farms, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa; the Patent Office Record, from the secretary, Department of Agriculture; the Supreme and Exchequer Court Reports, from the registrars of those courts, Ottawa; the Sessional Papers of Parliament, from the Superintendent of Documents, House of Commons, Ottawa.

Generally speaking, it is quite safe to direct all inquiries to the king's printer. If he is not the proper authority he will put you right.

L. J. B.

"UNIVERSITY ALLIANCE" PUBLICATION. — Dr. W. C. Lane, of the Harvard College Library, has a letter in the *Nation* for Feb. 20, written as a warning to bookbuyers, in which he says:

Purchasers of the papers of the "Congress of Arts and Science, Universal Exposition, St. Louis, 1904," printed for the managers of the exposition by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., in eight volumes, 1906, should beware of the work "International Congress of Arts and Science" now being offered as a subscription book, published by the "University Alliance" in 15 volumes. It would appear that the University Alliance has bought up the unsold remainder of the official edition, and has carefully removed every trace of the connection of the congress with St. Louis by printing new title-pages, cancelling such pages as betrayed that connection, and even, in one or more cases, cutting out introductory portions of the lectures. It now presents the collection as a work "privately printed for members by the University Alliance."

The prospectus is a masterpiece of ingenuity, for each sentence taken separately is strictly true, yet the effect of the whole is absolutely misleading, for one is left with the impression that this congress, the executive committee of which bears many distinguished names, has been brought together by the University Alliance, and that the University Alliance itself is, as its name suggests, an alliance of universities which has conducted an expensive and difficult undertaking to a successful issue, in regard to which, it is stated, an avalanche of congratulations have been received.

The subscription blank names \$10 a volume as the price (15 volumes), but agents are ready to come down to \$5. The original edition, in eight volumes, with text complete, but no illustrations, sold at \$2.50 a volume, \$20 for the set, instead of \$150.

Library Calendar

MARCH

6. Western Mass. L. C. Chicopee Center. H. C. Wellman on "Library economy and advertising."
12. Chicago L. C. John Vance Cheney on "Some early American poets."
13. 14. { Penn L. C. } Atlantic City.
 { N. J. L. A. }
19. N. Y. L. C. Manhattan.
 3 p.m. E. 58th st. Lib'y.
 How can the public library co-operate with organized efforts to better social conditions," by Robert W. Bruère, and Robert H. Whitten; Round table led by Walter B. Briggs.

APRIL

- 20, 21. Ontario L. A. Toronto.
 3 sessions, Mon. aft. and eve.; Tues. mor.
 Addresses by T. W. H. Leavitt, Justice MacLaren, and Rev. W. A. Bradley.

G. SCHIRMER

35 Union Square, New York

LIBRARY AGENTS FOR MUSIC

AN UNEQUALLED EQUIPMENT FOR LIBRARY SUPPLY

A list of publications especially adapted to library needs. The largest stock of music in the world. An experience of sixty years.

SCHIRMER'S LIBRARY OF MUSICAL CLASSICS

A series of standard classical and modern works. Selected volumes, bound in cloth, put up in sets for library use, at special prices. *Send for free Catalogue of Library Sets.*

SCHIRMER'S DEPARTMENT OF MUSICAL LITERATURE

The most complete stock in America of English, German, and French books relating to music. *Send for free Catalogue of Musical Literature, containing 3000 titles.*

BAKER'S BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY OF MUSICIANS

The standard modern work of its kind, with adequate treatment of American and contemporary foreign subjects. Second edition, with Supplement to 1905, 700 pp., 8vo, cloth, \$3.50.

Correspondence is invited from librarians who contemplate the establishment or enlargement of a musical department. Suggestions and estimates cheerfully given.



The Music Students Library

TWO IMPORTANT ADDITIONS:

MUSIC CLUB PROGRAMS FROM ALL NATIONS - - \$1.25

By ARTHUR ELSON, author of "Modern Composers of Europe," "Women in Music," "Orchestral Instruments and Their Use."

OUTLINES OF MUSIC HISTORY - - - \$1.50

By CLARENCE G. HAMILTON, Lecturer and Associate Professor of Music, Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass.

16 volumes have been issued in The Music Students Library to date with a retail value of \$16.25.

We offer the set (16 volumes) and Elson's Music Dictionary (\$1.00) to Libraries for \$10.35.

Many Libraries have already taken advantage of this offer.

NOTE: The Music Students Library is a series of educational text books suited to the requirements of the average student, and covering every essential branch of musical instruction. Descriptive circular of all the volumes free on request.

OLIVER DITSON COMPANY, - 150 Tremont Street, Boston

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN STEVENS

HENRY JOHN BROWN.

B. F. STEVENS & BROWN,

American Library and Literary Agents.

THIS Agency was established in 1864 for supplying American Public Libraries, Institutions, and Book Collectors, with English and Continental Books, Manuscripts, Drawings, Philosophical Apparatus, etc., at the lowest London prices.

Special attention is paid to the selection and purchase of rare old books and manuscripts. Auction sales are carefully watched and good knowledge kept of the stocks of the old Booksellers of Europe.

Lists of Desiderata have the best attention and Librarians are respectfully requested to test the value of the Agency by sending trial orders or by submitting lists for Estimates for goods to be delivered, either free in London or New York, as desired.

Auction Catalogues when printed in advance and Catalogues issued by Publishers and Second-hand Booksellers are mailed to Customers when desired.

Large shipments are sent by cheapest and quickest route, or as ordered. Small shipments are made weekly through our New York Agency, at a minimum of expense and trouble to purchasers, or single books are sent by mail on receipt of order.

Special attention is given to Bindings in all styles.

Periodicals are supplied either direct by mail from London or by mail from New York Agency at lowest rates for prompt and efficient service. Send for Lists.

Payments may be made either direct to London or in U. S. Currency through our New York Agency.

B. F. STEVENS & BROWN, 4 Trafalgar Square, Charing Cross, London, W. C.
New York Agency, 45 William Street.

WHY "PAGANS"?

THE term "pagan" literally means *villager, rustic, or barbarian*, and as used by Christians means an idolatrous or godless man—a heathen: A heathen means a *heather-man*, bushman, or savage! Now consider the absurdity of applying this term *pagan* to the old Greek philosophers, *Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle*, three of the greatest minds in the history of religion, ethics, and philosophy. These men were not rustics or barbarians and not *godless*, but eminently "godly," and represented the highest urban culture. In their works will be found the most exalted conceptions of God, the Soul, and a life of virtue. In the words of Socrates, 500 years before the New Testament was written, will be found a clearer statement of the doctrine of the immortal soul and its future states of probation, reward, and punishment than can be found in any part of the Bible. And in Plato's Dialogues will be found a perfect statement of the Golden Rule, 400 B. C., and also a full statement of the modern utilitarian theory of ethics in terms identical with that given by our greatest modern evolutionist, Herbert Spencer. To get a true idea of "pagan" teachings and correct popular misconceptions, read vol. 1 of *Evolution of Ethics* by the Brooklyn Ethical Association, entitled *The Ethics of the Greek Philosophers*, 333 pages, 22 illustrations, including many portraits of the philosophers and a Life of Socrates.

PRICE, \$2.00 AT ALL BOOKSELLERS

CHAS. M. HIGGINS & CO., Publishers
Main Office: 271 Ninth St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Branches Chicago and London

THE AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY,

BOOK DEPARTMENT.

HAVING successfully conducted an extensive Library Department for several years, handling with satisfaction the entire library business of some of the largest libraries of the country, we call your attention to the elaborate facilities at our disposal, and to the prompt and complete despatch of Library orders. A request for estimate on any miscellaneous list of publications will receive special attention. Books published abroad are secured within a very short time after order is placed—our branch houses in London, Paris, Berlin, as well as two Canadian houses, enable us to accomplish this.

We solicit correspondence, and extend a cordial invitation to all interested in Free, Public, School, Circulating, or Private Libraries to visit our mammoth establishment.

Yours very respectfully,

THE AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY,

39-41 CHAMBERS STREET, NEW YORK.



LIBRARY ORDERS



For a number of years we have been unusually successful in filling the orders of

PUBLIC, SCHOOL and COLLEGE LIBRARIES

No other house in the country has better facilities for handling this business, as our comprehensive stock of books of all publishers makes the promptest service possible, and our long experience enables us to give valuable aid to libraries. We solicit correspondence from libraries not already purchasing their books from us.

Write for our new LIBRARY CATALOG OF 3500 VOLUMES to be issued soon

LIBRARY DEPARTMENT



A. C. McCLURG & CO.

215-221 WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO



OTTO HARRASSOWITZ—Leipzig, Germany

LIBRARY AGENT

Correspondence Solicited

REFERENCES (by special permission of the librarians): Library of Congress (Washington, D. C.), Harvard University Library (Cambridge, Mass.), the Newberry Library (Chicago, Ill.), Chicago Public Library (Chicago, Ill.), University of Chicago Press (Chicago, Ill.), Princeton University Library (Princeton, N. J.), Cleveland Public Library (Cleveland, Ohio), Library University of California (Berkeley, Cal.), University of Cincinnati Library (Cincinnati, Ohio), Johns Hopkins University Library (Baltimore, Md.), Library Catholic University (Washington, D. C.), Library Brown University (Providence, R. I.), Library Association of the Bar (New York), Library University of Oregon (Eugene, Oregon), Library Adelbert College Western Reserve University (Cleveland, O.), Library Boston Athenæum (Boston, Mass.), Bowdoin College Library (Brunswick, Maine), Hebrew Union College Library (Cincinnati, O.), Kenyon College Library (Gambier, O.), Library University of Tennessee (Knoxville, Tenn.), Oberlin College Library (Oberlin, O.), Library Washington University (St. Louis, Mo.), Library University of Wisconsin (Madison, Wis.), Watkinson Library (Hartford, Conn.), Trinity College Library (Durham, N. C.).

F. A. BROCKHAUS, Leipzig, Querstrasse 16

Founded 1805.

BRANCH HOUSES IN LONDON AND PARIS

European Agent for a great number of American University Libraries, Colleges, Government Institutions and Collectors in the United States and Canada.

Houses at LEIPZIG for German and General Literature; in LONDON and PARIS for English and French.

Peculiar facilities for prompt filling of Library orders at reasonable prices. Special attention paid to the purchase of sets and old and rare books. Periodicals promptly supplied either by my own shipments or by bookpost.

Own bookbinding establishments: Excellent workmanship, best material, correct lettering. Brockhaus' Monthly List of New Books sent post free on application.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

H. SOTHERAN & Co.,

Booksellers, Bookbinders, and Publishers, and General Agents in Europe for Private Bookbuyers and Public Institutions in America.

WITH exceptionally long experience in Library Agency, they can promise the best care, diligence, and discretion in everything relating to it, and in small matters as well as great. Established 1816.

A Monthly Catalogue of Second-Hand Books ("Sotheran's Price-Current of Literature,") post free.

140 Strand, W. C., and 37 Piccadilly, W.: London.

Telegraphic Address: **BOOKMEN, LONDON.** Codes: **UNICODE** and **A B C.**

KEGAN PAUL, TRENCH, TRÜBNER & CO., Ltd., PUBLISHERS AND LIBRARY AGENTS,

Dryden House, Gerrard Street, W., London, Eng.,

Having extensive experience in supplying PUBLIC LIBRARIES, MUSEUMS, GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS, etc., at Home and Abroad, with Miscellaneous Requisites, Books (New and Second-hand), or Periodicals in all Languages, offer their Services to LIBRARIANS, SECRETARIES, AND OTHERS. Careful attention given to every detail. Exceptional Facilities for obtaining Foreign and Scarce Books. BINDING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION UNDERTAKEN. Periodicals and Newspapers Promptly Supplied as issued. Books Shipped to all parts of the World at Lowest Rates.

TERMS ON APPLICATION, ALSO LIST OF LIBRARY APPLIANCES, HANDBOOKS, ETC.

NEW YORK:
27 and 29 West 23d St.

G. P. Putnam's Sons, LIBRARY AGENTS.

LONDON:
24 Bedford St., Strand.

MESSRS. PUTNAM have peculiar facilities for handling all library business intelligently and to the best advantage of their customers.

Their Branch House in London (through which they receive English orders for American books) enables them to supply, promptly, English books, without the commission usually paid by American dealers.

Their extensive miscellaneous and retail business makes it practicable to buy all books at the lowest prices, to carry a large stock of standard books in every department of literature, and to keep in touch with the current publications of the day. Their business experience covers more than half a century.

WHAT WE ARE DOING FOR LIBRARIANS

We now have the most efficient department for the handling of Library orders.

1. The largest miscellaneous stock in the centre of the largest book market in the country.

2. Greatly increased facilities for the importation of English publications.

3. Competent bookmen to price lists and collect books.

All of this means prompt and complete shipments and right prices.

Send for our (A) Library Catalogue, (B) Clearance Catalogue, (C) Monthly Bulletin.

THE BAKER & TAYLOR CO., Wholesale Booksellers, 33-37 E. 17th St., New York

OUR BOOK BUSINESS

has grown steadily year by year until now our Philadelphia store **sells more books than any other American retail house**, and our New York store is a close second.

The reason is simply this: we carry a most **comprehensive stock**, buy when and where books can be had to the best advantage, taking them in such lots as will command **the lowest possible prices**.

Our facilities for supplying **libraries**, both private and public, are of the very best. New books are on our tables the day of publication, and nearly always at less than publishers' prices.

Our **NEW BOOK CATALOGUE** is ready. Kindly let us know if you wish a copy.

PHILADELPHIA

JOHN WANAMAKER

NEW YORK

ITALIAN BOOKS

of every description

(Special prices to public libraries)

FRANCESCO TOCCI
520 Broadway New York

CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION

THE KLIP BINDER



for use in the Office, the Study, the Library. You can bind your own pamphlets, magazines, manuscripts, newspapers, etc., both easily and cheaply. Sample box, sent postpaid, consisting of two Klips, of each of 7 Sizes with one pair Keys, for 75cts.

Money returned if not satisfactory. Illustrated price list on request.

H. H. BALLARD, 253 South St., Pittsfield, Mass.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS

153, 155 and 157 Fifth Avenue, New York City

**PUBLISHERS
IMPORTERS
BOOKSELLERS**

WE invite the attention of LIBRARIANS to our extensive and complete stock of English and American books of all publishers supplied at the lowest market rates.

SEND FOR CATALOGUES

FOREIGN BOOKS imported free of duty. Special attention given to obscure and out of print publications.

THE BOOK BUYER, a monthly magazine devoted to books, authors and literary affairs, with a special department for matters of interest to LIBRARIANS, will be sent free to any library on application.

DIRECTORY OF DEALERS

Who Issue Catalogs of Rare Books, "Remainders"
and Slightly Used Books.

DOMESTIC.

- Am. Magazine Exchange, P. O. Box 387, St. Louis, Mo.
Anderson, John R., 67 Fifth Ave., New York.
Bartlett, N. J., & Co., 28 Cornhill, Boston, Mass.
Blessing, W. P., Mgr., 192 Michigan Ave., Chicago.
Book Exchange, Derby, Conn. (Reference Books.)
Boston Book Co., Boston, Mass. (Larger stock of magazine sets than all other dealers combined.)
Brentano's, Publishers and Booksellers, Union Sq., New York.
Britnell, A., 241 Yonge St., Toronto, Canada.
Burrows Brothers Company, Cleveland, Ohio. (Americana, Publishers' Remainders.)
Cadby, J. W., Albany, N. Y. (Largest stock of Periodical Sets in the World.)
Casper, C. N., Co., 431 E. Water St., Milwaukee, Wis.
Clark, A. S., 218 Washington Street, Peekskill, N. Y. (Any catalogue issued by me tells the story better than I can here.)
Crawford, A. J., 4th and Chestnut Sts., St. Louis, Mo.
DeWolfe & Fiske Co., The Archway Bookstore, 20 Franklin St., Boston, Mass.
Engelke, Geo., 380 N. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.
Foley, P. R., 14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.
Goodspeed's Bookshop, 52 Park St., Boston, Mass.
Gregory, H., 116 Union St., Providence, R. I.
Havens, R. R., Co., 153-157 West 23d St., New York. (Special concessions to libraries.)
Hays, Cushman Co., 195 State St., Chicago, Ill.
Heise, John, 410 O. C. S. Bank Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.
Humphrey, G. P., 65 Spring St., Rochester, N. Y.
Hunting, The H. R., Co., Springfield, Mass.
Kimball Bros., 618 Broadway, Albany, N. Y. (We make a specialty of Americana.)
Ladd, Niel Morrow, Book Co., 636-648 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. (Send list of Books Wanted.)
Lauriat, Chas. E., Co., 385 Washington St., Boston.
Lemcke & Buechner, 11 East 17th St., New York.
Lexington Book Shop, 730 Lexington Ave., N. Y.
Liebeck, C. F., 1261 E. 67th St., Chicago, Ill.
Littlefield, George E., 67 Cornhill, Boston, Mass.
McDonough Co., Joseph, Albany, N. Y.
Madigan, P. F., 24 East 21st St., New York.
Malkan, Henry, 18 Broadway, New York.
McDevitt-Wilson Bargain Book Store, 1 and 10 Barclay St., New York.
McLean, S. F., & Co., 46 Bible House, New York.
McVey, John Jos., 1229 Arch St., Phila., Pa. (Americana, General History, Science, Theology.)
Matthews, L. S., & Co., 2623 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.
Mendoza, Isaac, 17 Ann St., New York.
Morris Book Shop, 132 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Philadelphia Magazine Depot, 326 N. 10th St., Phila., Pa. J. Kuhlman, Prop.
Preston & Rounds Co., Providence, R. I.
Rosenbach Co., 1330 Walnut St., Philadelphia. (Americana, English Lit. Mss., Early Printing.)
Schulte, Theo. E., 132 East 23d St., New York. (Americana, General Literature, Theology.)
Skinner, John, 44 North Pearl St., Albany, N. Y. (America, Old English Literature, Autographs.)

- Stechert, G. E., & Co., 129-133 West 20th St., New York. (Books in various languages.)
Steiger, E., & Co., 25 Park Place, New York. (German publications in all departments.)
Taylor, Thos. J., Taunton, Mass. (Specialty, Pamphlets Relating to America.)
Thayer, H. A., Newtonville, Mass. (Theological.)
Thomson-Pitt Book Co., 947 Eighth Ave., N. Y.
Torch Press Book Shop, Cedar Rapids, Ia. (Books about Iowa and the early West.)
Union Library Association, 44 East 23d St., New York. (American and English Remainders.)

FOREIGN.

- Allen, E. G., & Son, 38 Henrietta St., London.
Alicke, Paul, Antiquariat, Dresden, Germany.
Baer, Joseph, & Co., Hochstrasse 5, Frankfurt, Ger.
Baker's Great Bookshop, 14-16 John Bright St., Birmingham, England.
Barvard, P. M., M.A., Tunbridge Wells, England. (Valuable and out-of-the-way books. Libraries formed.)
Brill, E. J., Oriental Printer and Publisher, Leiden, Holland.
Brockhaus, F. A., Querstrasse 16, Leipzig, Germ.
Brown, Wm., 5 Castle St., Edinburgh, Scotland.
Burgersdijk & Niemanns, Leyden, Holland. (Very large stock of Theology, Classics, Scientific periodicals, Dutch history, old and rare books on Medicine, Chemistry, Natural Science. Public sales.)
Edwards, F., 83 High St., Marylebone, London.
Ellis, Messrs., 29 New Bond St., London, Eng.
Gilhofer & Ranschburg, I., Bognergasse 2, Vienna, Austria. (Old Books, Prints, Autographs.)
Gottschalk, Paul, 13 Unter den Linden, Berlin. (Rare Books and Mss., Science.)
Harrassowitz, Otto, Querstrasse 14, Leipzig, Germany.
Hierremann, Karl W., Königsstrasse 3, Leipzig, Germany.
Higham, Charles, & Son, 27a Farringdon St., London, E. C. (Theology; second-hand and remainders.)
Junk, W., Berlin, Kurfurstendamm. (Science.)
Lüneburg's, Dr. H., Sortiment und Antiquariat. (Fraz Gais.) Karlstr. 4, München, Germ. (Natural and Social Sciences.)
McKenzie, Jas., 238 Buchanan St., Glasgow, Scotland.
Meyers Bros., 109 Strand, London, Eng.
Malota, Franz, iv Wiedenerhof, Vienna, Austria.
Nijhoff, Martinus, Nobelstraat 18, The Hague, Holland.
Quaritch, Bernard, 11 Grafton St., New Bond St., London, England.
Rosenthal's Antiquariat (Ludwig), Hildegardstrasse 16, Munich, Germany. (American Books and Prints, Incunables, mss., Rare Books, Prints.)
Stechert, G. E., & Co., New York, Leipzig, London, Paris.
Steiger, E., & Co., 25 Park Place, New York. (Supply foreign dealers' catalogs in all departments.)
Stevens, B. F., & Brown, 4 Trafalgar Sq., London, W. C., Eng.
Stevens, Son & Stiles, 39 Great Russell St., London, W. C. (Americana and Economics.)
Terquem, Em., 19 Rue Scribe, Paris, France.
Welter, H., 4 Rue B. Palissy, Paris, France. Agt. for libraries. (300,000 vols., second-hand, in stock.)

**Four——Copies
Only——Unsold**

The Seventh Volume of the
**ENGLISH CATALOGUE
OF BOOKS**

CONTAINING A COMPLETE
LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED
IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRE-
LAND DURING THE YEARS

1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, and 1905
IN ONE CONTINUOUS ALPHABET

The titles in full being classified under
Author and Subject, with particulars
of size, price, year of publication, and
name of Publisher.

This volume of over 1,200 pages
furnishes particulars of about FORTY-
EIGHT THOUSAND TITLES
(meaning probably 96,000 Entries),
including not only the Titles which
have appeared in the Five Annual
Volumes, but also over 1,500 additional
Entries, referring largely to privately
printed works and such as are not
accessible in the usual way.

Bound in half morocco, \$20.00 net

THE PUBLISHERS' WEEKLY OFFICE
298 Broadway NEW YORK

ENGINEERING NEWS

[BOOK DEPARTMENT]

publishes a large number of standard
engineering works, and has ex-
ceptional facilities for supplying
promptly the books of other pub-
lishers, technical or otherwise.

*Send for Catalogue and
Circular of Select Books
suitable
for a*

MEDIUM-PRICED TECHNICAL LIBRARY

We shall be pleased to give informa-
tion regarding books on any subject.

220 BROADWAY; NEW YORK

The R. R. Havens Company

New and Second Hand Books
suitable for Libraries. Catalogs
issued and sent upon application

157 West 23d St., New York

Half-Rate Subscriptions for The Library Journal

Subscriptions to THE LIBRARY JOURNAL
at half rate (**\$2.00 instead of \$4.00**) will be
accepted from Members of Boards of Trustees,
or from any library assistant, providing a sub-
scription at the regular rate has been entered by
the library itself. Personal copies can thus be
had at little cost.

298 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

DIRECTORY OF LIBRARY SUPPLIES.

ADHESIVE PAPER, ADHESIVE CLOTH, GUMMED ALPHABETS AND NUMERALS.

Gaylord Bros., Syracuse, N. Y.
Holden Patent Book Cover Co., Springfield, Mass.
Library Bureau, 530 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass.

BINDING.

Argel Guardian Press, Boston, Mass.
H. Blackwell, 10th St. and University Pl., N. Y. City.
Cedric Chivers, 1243 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
A. Geist, 453 6th Ave., N. Y. City.
Miss S. F. Kristiansen, Art Binder, 36 E. 23d St., N. Y.
Neumann Bros., 142-144 E. 59th St., N. Y. City.
Pfister Bookbinding Co., 141 E. 25th St., N. Y. City.
J. F. Tapley Co., 531-535 W. 37th St., N. Y. City.
J. Rufus Wales, Marlboro, Mass.

BOOK COVERS, LABELS AND BINDERS.

Gaylord Brothers, Syracuse, N. Y.
Holden Patent Book Cover Co., Springfield, Mass.
W. G. Johnston & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
P. F. Van Everen, 60 Ann St., N. Y. City.
Weis Binder Co., Toledo, O.

BOOK PLATES. (Ex Libris.)

Robert Sneider Co., Engravers, 145 Fulton St., N. Y.

BOOK STACKS, LIBRARY FURNITURE, ETC.

Art Metal Construction Co., Jamestown, N. Y.
J. B. Cornell Iron Works, N. Y. City.
Koller & Smith, 298 Broadway, N. Y. City.
Library Bureau, 530 Atlantic Ave., Boston.
Geo. B. Meleney & Co., 119 Monroe St., Chicago.
Snead & Co., Jersey City, N. J.

CARBON PRINTS AND PICTURES.

Braun, Clement & Co., 236 5th Ave., N. Y. City.
Cosmos Picture Co., 119 W. 25th St., N. Y. City.
Perry Pictures Co., Malden, Mass.

CARD AND FILING CABINETS, ETC.

Art Metal Construction Co., Jamestown, N. Y.
Clarke & Baker Co., 258 Canal St., N. Y. City.
Globe Wernicke Co., 380 Broadway, N. Y. City.
Koller & Smith, 298 Broadway, N. Y. City.
Library Bureau, 530 Atlantic Ave., Boston.
A. C. McClurg & Co., 215-221 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.
The Macy Co., 343 Broadway, N. Y. City.
Scrantom, Wetmore & Co., Rochester, N. Y.
Yawman & Erbe Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y.

CATALOG CARDS.

Clarke & Baker Co., 258 Canal St., N. Y. City.
Globe Wernicke Co., 380 Broadway, N. Y. City.
Koller & Smith, 298 Broadway, N. Y. City.
Library Bureau, 530 Atlantic Ave., Boston.
A. C. McClurg Co., 215-221 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Yawman & Erbe Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y.

INKS, MUCILAGE, PASTE, GLIPS, ETC.

Arabol Mfg. Co., 100 William St., New York.
Bookbinders' Flexible Glue and Library Paste.
Clipper Mfg. Co., New York.
Cushman & Dennison, 244 W. 23d St., N. Y. City.
Empire Paste Co., 35-37 Duane St., New York.
Gaylord Bros., Syracuse, N. Y.
C. M. Higgins & Co., 271 9th St., Brooklyn.
Niagara Clip Co., 123 Liberty St., New York City.
Sieber & Trussell Mfg. Co., St. Louis, Mo.
L. E. Waterman & Co., N. Y. City.
The Wire Novelty Co., Holyoke, Mass.

LADDERS.

Bicycle Step Ladder Co., 65 Randolph St., Chicago.
Putnam & Co., 244 Water St., N. Y. City.

LETTER COPYING MACHINES AND DUPLICATORS.

Lawton & Co., 30 Vesey St., New York; 59 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.
Yawman & Erbe Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y.

BOOKS WANTED

Buchhandlung Gustav Fock, O. m. b. H., Leipzig, Germany.

Iron Age, vol. 71.

Index Medicus, bd., 17, 18.

Complete set of American Journal of Med. Sciences, 1827-'76.

Complete set of Proceedings of the Master Car-Builders' Association.

Complete set of Street Railway Journal, New York.

Complete set of Proceedings of the Air Brake Association, New York.

Complete set of American Railway Master Mechanics' Association, New York.

Complete set of Official Proceedings of the Western Railway Club, Chicago.

Complete set of Index Medicus.

Union Club Library, 1 E. 81st St., N. Y.

Apperleye, C. J., Life of a Sportsman, 1st ed.

Commercial and Financial Chronicle, Sect. 1, vol. 1, or vol. 1 complete.

Forrester, Frank, Warwick Woodlands.

Morris, Edm., Ten Acres Enough.

Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Hodge, Charles, Systematic Theology.

American Annual of Photography, 1905, '06, '07.

College for Women Library, Cleveland, O.

Dawson, W. H., Germany and the Germans, 2 vols.

Miot de Melito, Memoirs.

Tocqueville, Old Régime and the Revolution.

Rigby, Letters From France in 1789.

Louisville Free Public Library, Louisville, Ky.

Personal Recollections of the War of the Rebellion, 1861-'65, vol. 1 only. Pub. by Blakeman, New York.

Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, vol. 1, no. 3, Jan., 1894.

N. Y. Society Library, 109 University Place, N. Y.

Conway, M. D., Rules of Civility.

New York State Library, Albany, N. Y.

Mustel Rolls of the Soldiers of the War of 1812 Detached From the Militia of North Carolina in 1812 and 1814. Raleigh, 1851 and '73.

TICE & LYNCH Custom House Brokers 45 William St., New York

Importations of books consigned to our care will receive careful attention

U. S. GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

A SPECIALTY.

Largest Stock in Existence

W. H. LOWDERMILK & CO.,
1424-6 F Street, Washington, D. C.

WILLIAM R. JENKINS CO.
French AND OTHER Books
Sixth Ave. & 48th St. - New York
No Branch Stores. Send for Catalogues

BOOKS.—All out-of-print books supplied, no matter on what subject. Write us. We can get you any book ever published. Please state wants. When in England call and see our 50,000 rare books. **BAKER'S GREAT BOOKSHOP**, 14-16 John Bright Street, Birmingham, England.

NOW READY

The English Catalogue of Books, 1907

GIVING in one alphabet, under author and title, the size, price, month of publication and publisher of books issued in the United Kingdom.

334 pages. Octavo, cloth, \$1.50

IN ACTIVE PREPARATION

The Annual American Catalogue, 1907

Being a three-year single alphabet supplement to the
"American Catalogue, 1900-1905"

CONTAINING a complete dictionary reference list of all the new books and new editions issued during 1905, 1906 and 1907, together with a separate alphabet containing the *Weekly Record* material of THE PUBLISHERS' WEEKLY for 1907.

Octavo, cloth binding, \$7 50

☞ If ordered in advance of publication copies will be supplied at \$6.00

READY SHORTLY

The Annual Library Index, 1907

SUPPLEMENTING "Poole's Index" by indexing the contents of nearly 100 leading periodicals for 1907, also giving an index to the contents of composite books; a list of *Bibliographies*, American and English, appearing during 1907; a *Necrology* of writers for the same period, and an *Index to Dates* of principal events in 1907.

Octavo, cloth binding, \$3.50

Office of THE PUBLISHERS' WEEKLY

298 BROADWAY

(P. O. Box 943)

NEW YORK

PUBLIC LIBRARY TRADE A SPECIALTY

THE

McDevitt-Wilson Bargain Book Shop

1 and 10 Barclay Street
NEW YORK CITY

TRAVEL LIST NOW READY

350 Items at Bargain Prices

EDINBURGH AND ITS STORY

By OLIPHANT SMEATON

115 colored illustrations by Herbert Railton and J. Ayton Symington

J. M. Dent & Co., \$6.00 net—\$2.25

SEND FOR BARGAIN LIST OF

Art	Nature and Sporting
Biography	History
Fiction	Juvenile
A. L. A. Books	Standard Sets

